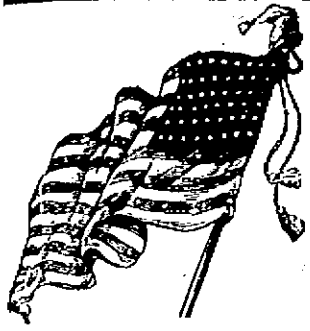


# Newport Mercury

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NEWPORT, R. I. OCTOBER 26, 1918

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## The Mercury.

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THE MERCURY PUBLISHING CO

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A. H. SANBORN, }

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NEWPORT, R. I.

THE NEWPORT MERCURY was established June, 1858, and is now in its hundred and fiftieth year. It is the oldest newspaper in the Union and, with less than half a dozen exceptions, the oldest printed in the English language. It is a large quarto weekly of forty-eight columns filled with interesting reading—editorial, State, local and general news, well selected miscellany and valuable farmers' and household departments. Reaching so many households in this and other States, the limited space given to advertising is very valuable to business men.

Terms: \$2.00 a year in advance. Single copies in wrappers, 6 cents. Extra copies can always be obtained at the office of publication and at the various news rooms in the city.

Spectator copies sent free, and special terms given advertisers by addressing the publishers.

## Local Matters.

### UNITY CLUB

The sessions of the Unity Club for the season 1918-1919 will begin on Tuesday evening next, when an open meeting and social will be given. Last year the program for the season was greatly interrupted by the coal conditions, so that the meetings through the late winter and early spring were omitted. It is hoped that this year the program can be carried out in full.

The program for the season is as follows:

- October 29—Open meeting and social.
- November 12—Dramatic reading. Dr. A. F. Squire.
- November 26—Social.
- December 10—Dramatic reading. Mr. A. O'D. Taylor.
- January 14—Dramatic reading. Miss Lillian E. Maher.
- January 28—Lecture.
- February 11—Helpfulness Committee entertainment.
- February 25—Dramatic reading. Mrs. E. A. B. Davis.
- March 11—Social.
- March 25—Dramatic reading. Miss E. Simms-Novell.
- April 8—Annual meeting.

### PRESENTATION BY MRS. VANDERBILT

The presentation of colors to the Commander-in-chief of the Rhode Island State Guards by Mrs. French Vanderbilt of this city will take place at 3.30 p. m. today, Saturday, at the Dexter Training Ground in Providence. After the presentation there will be a review of the State troops under the command of Col. A. A. Barker of this city. The Newport Artillery Company will attend in full ranks, leaving here on the 1.15 p. m. train.

A burning mattress in the stable on the Lanier estate near Narragansett avenue was the cause of an alarm from box 52 Monday afternoon. The damage was confined to the mattress and the recall was sounded at once. The cause of the fire is unknown as the place had been closed for some time.

Work still progresses on the new Postoffice building, but it is not getting ahead very rapidly on account of the small number of men available. However, it is still hoped that the building will be ready for occupancy during the winter.

David W. Bucklin, well known in Newport and New York, died at his home in the latter city this week after a long sickness. He was one of the managers of the well known club house on Bath Road, but had been in Newport but seldom in recent years. He was a native of Pawtucket.

Thorough plans are being made for the United War Work campaign which will be inaugurated shortly for the various war work activities. Mayor Clark Burdick has been made district chairman for the campaign. Newport's quota is large, but there is little doubt but that it will be met.

### THE POLITICAL CAMPAIGN

Election Day will come one week from next Tuesday, and although the campaign has been rather quiet thus far, due to the drive for the Fourth Liberty Loan, during which the Republicans, at least, scrupulously refrained from all political work, the indications are that next week will be a rather lively one. Both parties have rallies planned for the next few days, and the speakers are warming up considerably. A large part of the campaigning is being done by newspaper and poster advertising, the billboards and store windows being well placarded with pictures of the various candidates.

The election machinery is being oiled up in preparation for the final day. The board of aldermen will have their final canvass of the voting lists on Wednesday morning next at 10.00 o'clock, and at that time the names of those personal property voters who have not paid their taxes will be stricken from the list. As there are at present many names in duplicate on the voting lists, some appearing in both the registry section and the personal property section, there must be many games to come off. Those who pay their personal property taxes will be taken off the registry list, and those who do not pay will be taken off the personal property list. The voting lists this year are unusually large, due to the increased population of Newport to some extent, but more to the unusually large registration last June. The Second Ward continues to maintain its lead as by far the largest ward in Newport, although other wards are increasing. There is now but one ward where it is still possible to print all the names on one large voting list—the First ward. In the other four wards, it is necessary to have a separate list for the registry voters, and in the Second ward this additional list is pretty well filled.

The voting lists and sample ballots have been posted in the various wards and also on the large bulletin board on Washington Square. The election supervisors have been elected and the election places designated by the board of aldermen.

As usual, a separate ballot is provided by the city for the vote on the liquor question. In spite of the fact that Newport is now bone dry by federal order, it will be necessary in order to comply with the State law, to take a vote on the question of license or no license for the city of Newport. Whichever way the question goes will make no immediate material difference in this city. If the city votes for no license, conditions will remain as at present. If it votes for license, no liquor can be sold here as long as the federal restrictions remain in force, which will surely be for the duration of the war. Nevertheless it is probable that the vote on the liquor question will be unusually large. The temperance interests are seeking a strong vote against license in order to show the outside world that Newport approves of its enforced abstinence, and the liquor interests will probably want to carry the town in order to resume business when the federal ban is lifted.

Before the opening of the polls on election day the election officers will be required to read the proposed amendment to the constitution of the State that was approved by the present General Assembly. This provides for allowing soldiers and sailors to vote when absent from their legal voting places in time of war. This proposition will not be submitted to the people for a vote this year, as it must be passed by another General Assembly before going to the people.

The indications are that a large vote will be cast in Newport as well as elsewhere. The importance of the election as far as national policies are concerned ought to be sufficient to bring out a large number of voters. Senator Colt's re-election to the United States Senate means a great deal to the whole nation as well as to Rhode Island. It is also a matter of great importance to the country to send a Republican representative to Congress from the First Rhode Island District, and in this Newporters have a splendid opportunity to roll up a record-breaking vote for their fellow-townsmen, Mayor Clark Burdick. Governor Beekman and the entire Republican State ticket are as certain of re-election as anything well can be in the future, but they are deserving of popular endorsement by overwhelming majorities.

An unusual feature of the election this year is the recording of the soldier and sailor vote, under the power of the Act passed by the General Assembly. This is entirely aside from the Constitutional amendment. Under this Act, the Secretary

of State is empowered to receive the votes of the soldiers and sailors wherever they may be, but it is doubtful if the military considerations will permit those men in the American Expeditionary forces to record their votes. Many of the men of the army and navy now in this country have already voted and their votes have been forwarded to the Secretary of State to be turned over to the proper board after election day.

### THE WATER SITUATION

The water situation in Newport is rapidly approaching a serious condition, and until heavy rains come there is little hope of relief. The most strenuous efforts are urged by the authorities to save the water, and their appeal has resulted in the conserving of several million gallons which will help to carry the community over until such time as rains may give relief. The federal authorities here are taking steps to secure water for the government stations in case of absolute need by bringing it down by boat from Fall River, where there is a large supply of excellent water. In the meantime the amount of water consumed daily by the men of the army and navy has been reduced very substantially by the issuing of conservation orders, which restrict bathing to prescribed intervals and also save water in other ways.

The serious water famine is due not alone to the increased demands upon the supply, which have really been very great, but also to the fact that the rainfall for a number of months has been very far below the normal. The brooks and springs are not running at all, and the occasional light precipitation has been of little value in increasing the supply except for what actually fell onto the surface of the ponds. All the water that struck on the watershed was quickly absorbed by the parched soil and did not find its way into the reservoirs.

Fall rains may be expected now at any time, and those interested in the water supply are anxiously looking for them each day. In the meantime, it will behoove every householder and resident to see that no water is wasted for every drop is valuable.

### SUPERIOR COURT

The Superior Court will re-open next Monday, when it is expected that the business for the October session can be transacted. Although the formal opening was held by Judge Barrows on the first Monday in October according to law, the business was all postponed until such time as the influenza epidemic should have subsided. It was felt that in view of the close assemblage of the many witnesses, jurors, attendants and spectators, it would be very imprudent to hold court during the height of the epidemic.

It had been expected that the October term would be a busy one, and it may prove so yet. Some of the cases that had been assigned for trial this term may go over to the December session, but there will probably be a number of jury trials. The naturalization cases have all been continued to the December session.

### R. I. FOURTH LIBERTY LOAN

The Fourth Liberty Loan subscriptions went well over the top in Rhode Island. The total allotment for the State was \$50,000,000. The total subscriptions amounted to \$65,889,050. The subscriptions of the towns in Newport County were as follows:

	Allotment	Subscriptions
Newport	\$3,000,000	\$3,204,650
Middletown	75,000	104,950
Portsmouth	50,000	52,650
Jamestown	25,000	34,550
Tiverton	25,000	36,300
Little Compton	25,000	37,300
New Shoreham	25,000	32,650

It will be noticed that Jamestown went over the top more than twice.

The State board of public roads has revoked the auto license of a Newport man, charged with reckless driving in Middletown on September 18. As the result of the collision with a truck several sailors were injured.

Some fifty sailors from the Training Station have been sent to farms out on the island to assist the farmers crops. Most of the work at present consists in husking corn, and the sailors are making great inroads in the fields. Many of them come from the big farms of the Middle West, and are accustomed to this form of work. About twelve farms have received the aid of the sailors thus far.

Mr. J. Nicholson Barrett, son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Barrett of this city, has been commissioned first lieutenant in the United States army. He is now on duty at Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia.

### CHARLES C. MUMFORD

The sudden death of Judge Charles C. Mumford, which occurred at his home in Providence on Tuesday, came as a great shock to his many friends in Newport, where he was almost as well known as in Providence. As an active member of the Thirty-third degree of Scottish Rite Masons and the Deputy for Rhode Island, Judge Mumford had paid many official and semi-official visits to Newport, and because of his deep interest in the local branch of the order he was sometime ago made an honorary member of Van Rensselaer Lodge of Perfection of this city. He had taken an active interest in the not inconsiderable task of assisting the eligible men in the service here to secure their concluding degree in Scottish Rite Masonry, and in this way had come into close association with many of them who had been assembled here from all parts of the country. He was a staunch patriot who did his utmost to help the men who are fighting or training to fight under the flag of the United States.

Judge Mumford was also well known in Newport through his long connection with the State Courts. He was for a number of years an Associate Justice of the Superior Court of Rhode Island, and in this capacity had presided at a number of sessions in this city.

Death was due to heart trouble from which he had suffered for some time, although he had been able to attend to his regular duties to the last, death coming very suddenly. He is survived by a widow, who was the daughter of Nicholas Van Slyck of Providence, one son and one daughter.

### BOARD OF ALDERMEN

At the weekly meeting of the board of aldermen on Thursday evening, Mayor Burdick announced that he expected that the negotiations for the sale of the city's emergency notes would soon be completed, and that the money would then be available for the refunding of the liquor license fees, and also for the highway work on the grounds of the United States Housing Commission on Old Fort Road. He said that he would call the board in special session as soon as the money is available, so that the proper steps may be taken at the earliest possible moment.

There were many applications for dance licenses, following the lifting of the ban by the board of health, so many in fact that the board decided that it did not care to be bothered with them in the future, and an order was adopted authorizing the city clerk to issue these licenses without laying them before the board. This had been the form of procedure for a number of years, but a little while ago the board thought that it ought to look into each license, so for some months all applications have gone before the board for consideration.

The Mayor and Aldermen will have their quarterly inspection of the fire department on Monday, November 4, at 2.00 p. m. There was considerable routine business and the weekly pay-rolls were approved.

The Democrats held their first local rally last Sunday evening at the Opera House, when some of the "big guns" came down from up-the-State and talked to the people. Congressman O'Shaunessy was kept busy trying to defend his record on the vote for increasing the pay of soldiers. Mr. Theodore Francis Green of Providence, who aspires to beat Mayor Burdick for the Congressional election in this district, has made several speeches in this city during the week, but has not been successful in drawing crowds to hear him.

There will be a large Republican Rally at the Newport Opera House next Wednesday evening, when the people of Newport will have an opportunity to hear the issues of the campaign set forth by Governor R. Livingston Beekman, Senator LeBaron B. Colt, and Mayor Clark Burdick. A distinguished orator from Boston is also expected to be there. The Municipal Band will furnish music.

The local farm bureau has made arrangements with the town of Middletown to permit of the carting of swill through that town into Portsmouth where it can be used to feed pigs and poultry. It has been felt for some time that it was a needless waste to allow swill to be carted out to sea, but the rules of the town of Middletown have forbidden it being moved into that town.

Dr. C. Edward Farnum and Mr. William Thurston have returned from a shooting trip in the Maine woods. Although they secured some small game they found the deer to be very scarce.

### BANS ARE LIFTED

Last Sunday seemed quite like old times, with the churches open and with automobiles flying back and forth at will, quite in contrast to the several Sundays preceding. The change was very noticeable, and was much appreciated by church-goers as well as by those who are fortunate enough to own autos.

The board of health raised the embargo on all public gatherings, which had been in force for several weeks, because of the improvement in the influenza conditions. Not only the churches were allowed to open, but also the moving picture houses, which had good audiences during the afternoon and evening. The embargo on Sunday automobile was raised by the Federal administration which found that the curtailment of gasoline consumption for several Sundays had resulted in accumulating a reserve sufficient to warrant the removing of the restriction. It is probable, however, that some form of regulation will be adopted that will result in saving gasoline, even without again placing a ban on Sunday autoing.

The public and private schools also re-opened this week, Monday being the opening day. The teachers and pupils had had quite a vacation, there having been only a few days of school since the beginning of the fall term. The attendance on Monday was very good under the circumstances, only a comparatively few pupils being absent. Some of these were out because of illness, and a very few were kept at home because their parents feared a further outbreak of the disease. Health conditions have continued to improve, however, and there seems to be little doubt now but that the epidemic is practically over. A few new cases are being reported, and the hospitals are still well filled with patients, but the number of new cases decreases daily, and the number of deaths is also rapidly decreasing.

### EJECTMENT CASE CONTINUED

A case of trespass and ejectment in the District Court this week attracted considerable attention, it being claimed by the defendant that this was an instance of profiteering. The case was brought to secure possession of a certain tenement on State street, now occupied by a Chief Petty Officer and his wife. The United States District Attorney's office in Providence sent a representative here to see that the interests of the men in the navy were not overlooked, and he was assisted by Chief Yeoman Samuel Marine, while the defendant was also represented by local counsel. The case was continued for two weeks, in order that an agreement might be reached if possible without carrying it through to its conclusion.

Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt will provide the usual Thanksgiving dinner for the news and messenger boys of the city this year, and it will be under the charge of Mrs. T. Fred Kaull, as usual.

### PORTSMOUTH.

(From our Regular Correspondent)

Mr. George Gibson received orders to report at Bristol this week to be examined for army service. Mr. Gibson is employed as a helper at the Torpedo Station.

Rev. Robert Bachmann has been called to his home in Tennessee by the illness of his father.

Mr. and Mrs. William Winter, who have been spending several months at Willow Brook, have returned to their home in Fall River.

Mr. and Mrs. William B. Anthony, Mrs. Henry C. Anthony, Mrs. George Coggeshall and Mrs. Phoebe E. T. Manchester left last week for a motor trip through the White Mountains.

Mrs. Edward B. Ayler is very ill at her home on Freedom street.

Mr. William F. Brayton was summoned on Tuesday to attend the United States Court in Providence to continue as petit juror for the remainder of the term.

Mrs. William F. Brayton has been called to Westfield, Mass., by illness in the family of her daughter, Mrs. Frederick A. Lawton. Mrs. Lawton and her younger daughter, Lillian, are very ill. Miss Alice Brayton, who is visiting there, is also ill.

There was a good attendance at the dance given by the Oakland Club at Oakland Hall on Tuesday evening. This is the first dance the Club has held this fall. A large number of the boys from Camp Admiral Oman attended.

Mrs. John N. Geisler and her two sons, William and Leon, who have been visiting the former's mother, Mrs. A. F. Grinnell, have returned to their home in Fall River.

Mrs. William H. Chase entertained a large family party at her home recently in honor of her birthday. Game and music were in order and refreshments were served.

James Thomas J. "son died at his residence on West Main Road on Thursday of last week. The funeral services were private and were held

on Sunday. The burial was in the Friends' Cemetery.

There was a serious accident at Stone Bridge on Sunday when Albert Moquin of 17 Canonicus street, Fall River, was drowned. Mr. Moquin, with Arthur Fontaine of Pleasant street, Fall River, belonged to a boating party leaving Fall River early Sunday morning for a day's outing on the water, planning to do some fishing in the Senconnet River. They arrived at Stone Bridge about 11 o'clock.

A strong tide carried the boat toward the buttress and finally it crashed into the stone pier. Another boat which was nearby saw the trouble and started to give aid; apparently the men became excited and started to jump into the rescuing boat, or possibly they were thrown into the water when the boat lurched. Mr. Moquin was carried along by the tide and drowned before anyone could reach him. Mr. Fontaine floundered about until the rescuers picked him up. Mr. Moquin is survived by a wife and several small children. His body has not been recovered.

Mr. Carl Anthony of Newport has leased Mr. and Mrs. Clifton T. Holman's house on Quaker Hill and will move there soon. Mr. Anthony is employed in the Newport Postoffice.

Miss Kate L. Durfee is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Horace E. Remington of Providence.

There was a large attendance at the meeting of the members of the Republican party at the town hall on Monday evening to nominate candidates for office at the coming election in November. Many of the town officers are the same as last year, but the Council is changed a great deal, only two out of the five names being the same, and they are in other places. The Council nominations now stand:

No. 1, William T. H. Sowle to succeed Frank C. Cory.

No. 2, William Bone to succeed William F. Grinnell.

No. 3, James F. Sherman to succeed William H. Bone.

No. 4, B. Earl Anthony to succeed William T. H. Sowle.

No. 5, William B. Anthony to succeed Charles L. Sewall.

Mr. B. Earl Anthony was nominated for moderator, George R. Hicks for town clerk and tax collector, Warren R. Sherman for town treasurer. For town sergeant there were two candidates, Walter F. Dyer and Charles Harrington, the former winning the nomination. For assessors of taxes the names are the same as last year, John L. Borden, Arthur L. Borden, James F. Sherman, Albert W. Lawrence, Guy W. Pulsifer, Bradford Norman, Rustomie P. Manchester.

For Public School Committee, Fred A. Coggeshall, B. Earl Anthony, Benjamin F. C. Boyd, Henry F. Anthony, Bertown W. Storrs, Charlotte Coggeshall, William A. Smith of Providence Island. Justice of the Peace, John Harrington, Isaac Chase.

Walter B. Chase was chosen chairman of the meeting, and George R. Hicks was the clerk.

Miss Cora Mitchell and Miss Lillian Wheeler of Bristol Ferry will leave November 8th for California, where they will spend the winter.

Governor R. Livingston Beekman inspected the regiment at Camp Admiral Oman at Oakland Farm on Saturday morning at 10.30. There were a large number of guests on the field when the Governor, with Lieutenant J. J. Staley, inspected the long lines of men. The regiment then executed one of their splendid drills, the band playing a fine program. The regiment then passed in review before the Governor and marched off the field. The Governor went to the Camp where he found everything in perfect order. On Monday morning a review and inspection was tendered Mrs. Ellen French Vanderbilt in recognition of her kindness in turning over the place to the regiment when they were obliged to leave their camp in Newport. The regiment was commanded by Ensign R. E. Anderson, Dattalion Commander and Regimental Adjutant Ensign William Sturgis, Jr., and the regimental staff, Ensigns E. F. Murphy, P. Vandenberg and Assistant Surgeon C. D. Stull, and the Battalion staff, Ensigns C. L. Arter and R. Hewitt. Five companies of infantry besides the company of artillery, the hospital corps and the splendid band were on the field, and after the inspection they gave a drill, executing many manoeuvres in a fine manner. At this drill blank cartridges were fired for the first time since the regiment has been here. As the men were firing in the direction of the show ring and stables the reverberations were almost deafening and could be heard for miles. After the review Mrs. Vanderbilt was escorted to the encampment where she made an inspection, while the band gave a special concert in her honor. At night Mrs. Vanderbilt returned for the dress parade at 6 o'clock. She was entertained at a dinner given in her honor by Lieut. Staley and the officers of the regiment in the officers' mess tent, while the band gave a special concert. Later there were moving pictures, boxing bouts, and vaudeville. Moving pictures were taken of the drill and of Mrs. Vanderbilt and the officers reviewing and inspecting the regiment. At the dinner Mrs. R. Livingston Beekman and Mrs. Haughton also were guests. There were many distinguished guests at the drill in the morning. On Tuesday afternoon at 2.30 a review was tendered Capt. Edward H. Campbell, commanding officer at the U. S. Naval Training Station in Newport. On Sunday Mrs. Vanderbilt gave a tea in honor of the officers of the regiment. Liberty was granted for a few hours on Saturday, this being the first the men have received since they have been here. The regiment will remain here for some time because of the shortage of water in Newport. The men have become accustomed to living out of doors, and they have plenty of clothing and bed coverings to keep them warm.





## New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad.

Time tables for New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad. Local and through trains service between stations may be obtained at ticket offices of this company.

Time Table Revisé June 16, 1918.  
Leave New York for Fall River, Taunton and Boston week days, 6:55, 8:15, 11:10 a. m., 1:15, 4:10, 6:35, 8:55, 11:10 p. m.  
Hudson River—Leave New York 6:35, 7:55, 11:10 a. m., 1:15, 4:10, 6:35, 8:55, 11:10 p. m.  
Middlesex and Portsmouth—6:55, 8:15, 11:10 a. m., 1:15, 4:10, 6:35, 8:55, 11:10 p. m.  
Riverside—6:55, 8:15, 11:10 a. m., 1:15, 4:10, 6:35, 8:55, 11:10 p. m.  
Plymouth—6:55, 8:15, 11:10 a. m., 1:15, 4:10, 6:35, 8:55, 11:10 p. m.  
New Bedford—6:55, 8:15, 11:10 a. m., 1:15, 4:10, 6:35, 8:55, 11:10 p. m.  
Providence (via Fall River)—6:55, 8:15, 11:10 a. m., 1:15, 4:10, 6:35, 8:55, 11:10 p. m.

## Newport & Providence Street Ry Co.

JUNE 1, 1918

## Cars Leave Washington Square for Providence

WEEK DAYS—6.50, 7.40, 8.50 A. M., then each hour to 8.50 P. M.  
SUNDAYS—7.50 A. M., then each hour to 9.50 P. M.

**Safety Belts.**  
On the question of safety belts Dr. Graeme Anderson gives it as his opinion that before leaving the ground all aviators should see that their safety belts are fastened and should be familiar with the method of their quick release; the belt should never be undone in the air.

In 17 crashes on tractor machines with 17 injured the belt held on seven occasions and gave way on ten, of the 42 crashes in which the pilot escaped the belt held in 28 instances and gave way in 14.

Dr. Graeme Anderson advocates the wearing of safety helmets by all pupils, but emphasizes that they should be well fitting and not be easily dislodged from the head while flying.

## Flying Experience.

Lieut. Col. G. V. S. Quackenbush, commanding officer at Kelly field, labored for years to cure himself of pulling his drives in golf. He spent hours in practice; he hired professional instructors; he tried everything but hypnosis. One day in the course of a flying lesson he rubbed a blister on the middle finger of his right hand, that afternoon on the links he had to change his grip, and now he could hardly pull if he wanted to.—New York World.

## Victoria Cross in First Place.

A man who has earned several decorations cannot please himself how he wears them. If he has been brave enough to carry off the V. C., that medal for conspicuous bravery must hang first upon his left breast—that is, in the center of his chest, and all other decorations, according to precedence, must fall away toward his left arm.—London Answers.

## French Revolutionary Calendar.

The convention of the French revolution abolished the ordinary calendar and established a new one, beginning about the autumnal equinox, with descriptive names for the months. The present time of year was under that arrangement the last month of the year. It extended from August 10 to September 18 and was called Fructidor (fruit).

## "Rifle and Pick."

Few regimental badges are so significant as the "Rifle and Pick" of the pioneer battalions. Unlike the labor battalions, which work behind the line, the pioneers are right up at the front, and are often digging trenches or wiring in No Man's Land. They are also regarded as a reserve of infantry for their division, are put through intensive training prior to a "push," and are often called upon to "take over" from an infantry battalion in the front line. It is, indeed, difficult to say which is their chief weapon—the rifle or the pick.

## Demoted.

"Quite a come down."  
"What is?"  
"I see where a motion picture actor who was always the general in military photoplays has been drafted into the army and is now a buck private."  
—Birmingham Age-Herald.

## Couldn't.

General—When I passed you a little while ago why didn't you salute?  
Lieutenant—I have officer's cramp.  
General—What is that?  
Lieutenant—I just came from a re-viewing stand.

## Popular Symbol in China.

One of the most frequent groups of symbols seen in Chinese designs is the Buddhist group. The Buddhist knot is the sign of longevity, and also stands for the eight Buddhist commandments. These fish, or perch, go in pairs and are always faithful to each other. The umbrella of 10,000 people is presented to a mandarin on his leaving a district as a token of the purity of his administration. The canopy, like the umbrella, is a sign relating to official life, which is the ambition of every Chinese.

## Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

## BRIDE OF BATTLE

Continued from Page 2

to return breathless and red in the face. "He's gone, the silly fool!" he spluttered. "Must have taken the wrong turn at the bend. Go back and get him!"

But Hartley was not at the bend. The sergeant joined Mark, incredulous. They scrambled up the bank and scanned the level road. There was no pedestrian in sight.

"He's taken the wrong turn somewhere," insisted the sergeant. "Come along with me! We've got to find him!"

They began doubling back, shouting, until they reached the end of the trench system. Still Hartley could not be found.

"If he ain't on hand I'll be broke," the sergeant grumbled. "And I'll break his head for him. You medical corps chaps are like a bunch of babies. Ought to have a nurse and baby carriage for each of you."

Reluctantly he abandoned the search and they rejoined the others. The sergeant, in an ugly mood, ordered them sharply onward, but could not resist casting occasional looks back to see if the missing man was coming. However, at last he resigned himself to what seemed inevitable. The trench widened into a deep, wide, parallel one extending in zigzags to right and left of them.

A large dugout, made shell-proof, or as nearly as possible so, by a roof of heavy beams, sandbags and corrugated steel, bore the Red Cross upon the door. Inside a number of stretcher bearers were lounging.

The sergeant halted his men and stepped into a smaller dugout beside it. In a minute he came out and beckoned to Mark to follow him. Mark entered, to find himself in the presence of the captain commanding the stretcher bearers' company, and—Kellerman. He saluted and stood to attention, watching Kellerman's eyes wander over him appraisingly.

"Orderly, where's the man who came with you?" inquired the Captain briskly.

"He disappeared on the way up, sir," answered Mark.

"What do you mean by disappeared? Did you see him go back? Or was he with you one minute and gone the next?"

"I thought he was behind me, sir. I didn't see him go, or know anything about it."

The Captain, who had been holding the receiver of his telephone, and evidently waiting for his connection, got it. Mark heard him sending out a general notice of the absent man. He gave his number, and the name "Harley."

No doubt he had mistaken it as he received it by telephone from the hospital that morning.

"You'll parade before me tomorrow morning," said Captain Keyes to the sergeant. "Till then you are under open arrest."

The sergeant saluted. "Right turn!" he said to Mark.

"Wait a minute," interposed Kellerman. "I'd like to have a few words with this man, Captain Keyes."

"By all means, sir," replied the Captain, rising.

He strolled, humming, to the door of the dugout, leaving Kellerman and Mark together.

"So you've enlisted under the name Weston?" inquired Kellerman.

"That is my name, sir."

"It was a shock to me yesterday, Wallace. I never expected it. Your disappearance stirred Washington a good deal. The war office would have exonerated you."

In spite of his loathing of the man, Mark felt his heart begin to hammer with hope. He looked at Kellerman with pathos in his eyes; he could not hide his feelings; he was groping amid the ruins of his world and trying to reconstruct them.

"I've no doubt you misunderstood me," said Kellerman. "My association



"I've No Doubt You Misunderstood Me," said Kellerman.

with the Kenson woman was a part of my official duties—the most distasteful part, but one that had to be carried out. You and I were the victims of an acute piece of trickery. That fan was wired."

"From your room, sir," said Mark.

"From my room," answered Kellerman. "And, no doubt, by the Kenson woman's agent, that spy who called to see you at the war office the same morning. Colonel Howard knows all about it. He means to stand by you. He heard you had enlisted, but he did not know you were in the medical corps, nor under an alias. He is at

the base now, Wallace. When he comes up next week I shall unke it my business to see him about you."

"No, sir," gasped Mark. "It doesn't matter now."

"It matters to me, if not to yourself, Wallace. I cannot rid myself of the sense of partial responsibility. And as for what happened last night, you took me off my guard. I'll be frank with you. It was my duty to interest the Kenson woman. I succeeded too well. She followed me here. I couldn't bring myself to denounce her. For that I have placed my own position in jeopardy. When you appeared I did not know what to do or say."

"You found a course of action," answered Mark, torn between the desire to return blow for blow and to do justice to Kellerman, whose story left him doubtful and wondering.

"Will you accept my frank apology?" asked Kellerman, extending his hand.

Mark took it. "I will, Major Kellerman," he answered.

And he made his way to the door of the dugout, with a feeling of warmth in his heart such as he had not known for many a month. He believed Kellerman—and yet . . . but he fought down his instinct and still believed him.

To be continued

## HERO OF FRONTIER

Good and Bad Qualities Mixed in Western Pioneer.

Mike Fink Long Known on the Border as "The Snapping Turtle" and on the Mississippi River as "The Snag."

It is characteristic of the records of the early age on the river that they almost as a whole make some reference to a character known as Mike Fink. Mike was not an outlaw, says the Louisville Courier-Journal, but he bordered rather closely to that state of being; he was considered more in the light of a fowdy. Mike secured his education in the hard and dangerous life in the country around Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, where he was engaged as one of the leaders in red-skin warfare. He was, it is said, the envy of comrades for his bushwhacking and ranger qualities. It was also during his young days that Mike learned to use the rifle with unerring skill and was accredited with being the surest shot in the Ohio valley. It has been said that so sure of shot was he that he was frequently offered a large share of the prizes to be won at shooting matches if he would stay out. There was no successful competition against him. In the Ohio valley Mike was known as the "Snapping Turtle," and on the Mississippi as "The Snag." He was easily king of the valley.

There is related of Fink an incident which serves to detract from the good qualities which he is supposed to have had. Known as a tender-hearted man normally, it is strange that such a man would at times give way to the darkest and most wicked passions. At one time Mike made an attempt to burn his wife alive; or if that was not his actual object, he played a good and realistic part. It so happened that Mike and his wife were of a party on a number of barges floating down the Ohio river. By what follows it is assumed that Mrs. Fink, who went by the name of Peg, was imbued with the instincts of a woman of her sort.

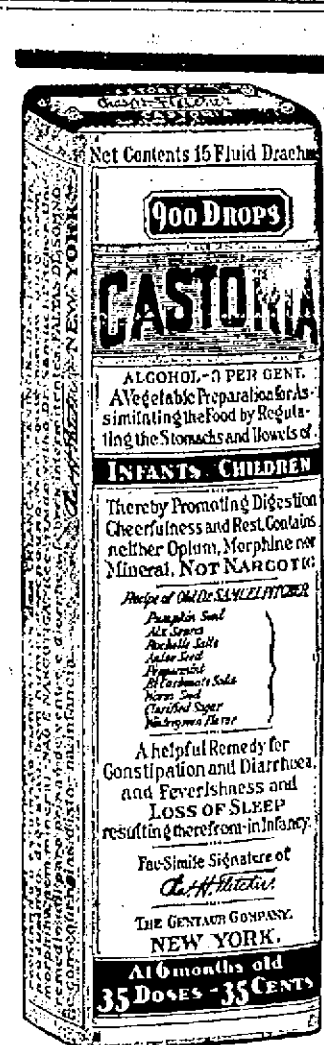
When the barges landed against the shore for the night Mike immediately got his rifle and ordered his wife to follow him up the bank of the river to a point where he piled a heap of brushwood. Mike ordered the woman, who readily saw that Mike was in no good mood, to crawl into the brushwood. The good woman objected, but Mike threatened to shoot her and in the end she obeyed. Mike covered her completely over with the brushwood. He then deliberately set fire to the pile and in a moment the whole thing was blazing. Through fear of Mike's rifle the wife stood the heat of the flames as long as she could, then she kicked the brushwood from her and ran for the river, her clothing already in flames. Mike then informed his better half that her punishment was the result of her "winking at the fellows on the other boat."

Such were the men who made history through the valley of the Ohio in those days when Louisville stood on the edge of a dense wilderness, and when the town could have had but a small population. While these men were not as important to the building of the great empire of the west as men like Boone, Kenton, Clark and others, they were nevertheless necessary evils and did their part in thrusting the Indians back that the land might be broken. At any rate they are recorded in the historical annals of the state.

## It Didn't Fit.

Tommy Gray, Broadway humorist, who went to France recently to help entertain the soldiers, writes from Paris to tell a little story about Lois Meredith, dramatic actress and movie star, who went over on a like mission. "The second day out, coming over," writes Gray, "a notice was posted on the bluge deck instructing the passengers to report with their life preservers on for life boat drill. The little Pittsburgh girl appeared at her boat, but she had left her life preserver behind. 'Madam,' said the officer in charge, 'why didn't you put on your life belt?' 'I tried it on,' replied Miss Meredith, 'but it was so loose and looked so horrid I gave it to the stewardess so she might alter it to fit me.'—New York Tribune.

## Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA



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For Infants and Children.

Mothers Know That  
Genuine Castoria  
Always  
Bears the  
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*Dr. J. C. Fletcher*  
In  
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For Over  
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For the next 30 days we offer on entire line of

Fall and Winter Woolens,

Comprising the best goods and styles to be found in foreign and domestic fabrics at 4 percent less than our regular prices. We do in order to make room for our Spring and Summer styles, which we will receive about Feb. 25. We guarantee the make-up and goods to be the best and to give general satisfaction.

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## LOOSE LEAF BINDERS

We handle the famous I-P Line of Loose Leaf Binders and Forms. You've seen them advertised in the Saturday Evening Post and other publications.

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182 THAMES ST.

## NOTICE

OFFICE OF

## Newport Gas Light Co

181 THAMES ST.

No Coke will be sold or orders received for same until further notice.

## Newport

## Gas Light Co.

## The Much Abused Goat.

In song and joke, through all the ages the goat has had most of the left-handed compliments. All that the goat has done to redeem his character counts for nothing. The most fashionable men and women wear on their feet and hands the skin of the kid. The finest of shawls, some of the most popular winter garments, are the product of these flocks. Dainty children are fed with the milk of the goat, and it produces the finest of cheese. But there are few good words for the benefactor.—Vancouver Province.

## Where Great Men Begin.

The small fry shine with singularity; great men start from their deep likeness to the race. Emerson remarked that great men have accepted the society of their contemporaries, the connection of events, and confined themselves to the genius of their age. A taste for smashing and alienation or martyrdom is not necessarily any better than a taste for heliolums or sentiment or jewelry.—Stark Young in The New Republic.

## No Such Luck.

A famous British general possessed of literary leanings, in the course of an address in Edinburgh some years ago, had occasion to remark that he had kissed the "muses." The printer, thinking he could more accurately estimate the probabilities, made it appear that the gallant soldier had kissed the "nurses." In his letter of correction, almost in a spirit of regret, the general made it clear that he had had no such luck!

## Firms Funds Well Guarded.

Six Chinamen were at one time partners in business in San Francisco, says Walter Newton of Seattle. A creditor of the firm, after vain efforts to collect what was due him, found out that the money was in the safe, but that the strongbox had six different locks. Each member of the firm had one key, and it was necessary to have a unanimous agreement among them before the money could be taken from the safe.

## Automatically Closes Window.

A device which should be welcomed by many housekeepers is an automatic window closer. It is manipulated by a strip of blotting paper which holds in place a rod or lever connected with the sash. A drop of rain softens the paper, releases the lever and closes the window.

## Couldn't See That Kind of Party.

Jack, when told by his aunt, who is fond of bridge and entertains frequently, that she was going to give him a party, looked up rather ambiguously and said, "And will I have to sit on a chair and play with cards all the time?"

## Candor Always Pays.

"The art of life," says Trist, "is to show your hand. There is no diplomacy like candor. You may lose by it now and then, but it will be a loss well gained if you do. Nothing is so boring as having to keep up a deception."

## Aetna Annuities for Women

WILL YIELD	
AGE 50	6.64 per cent. per annum
AGE 55	7.44 " "
AGE 60	8.52 " "
AGE 65	10. " "
AGE 70	12.15 " "

Payments on monthly, quarterly, semi-annual or annual basis as desired

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## BOSTON, THE CAPITAL OF NEW ENGLAND

and the Mecca of thousands who visit its Historic Shrines, Beautiful Churches, Art and Literary Treasures and Attractive Suburbs, extends the welcome hand to all visitors.

## THE UNITED STATES HOTEL

Favorably known as such, for more than three-quarters of a century, is still in the front rank of the Country's leading hotels, and with its up-to-date conveniences, moderate charges, and liberal management, holds the patronage of the business man, savant and tourist.

## REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF The National Exchange Bank

At Newport, to the State of Rhode Island, at the close of business on August 31, 1918.

RESOURCES	
Loans and Discounts	482,495.75
Overdrafts	1,171.45
U. S. Bonds deposited to secure circulation	100,000.00
U. S. Bonds and Certificates of Indebtedness	10,000.00
Liberty Bonds, registered	95,200.00
Securities other than U. S. bonds (not including stocks) owned	
Unpledged	2,125.33
Stock of Federal Reserve Bank (10 percent of subscription)	4,950.00
Value of banking house	23,000.00
Real estate owned other than banking house	3,000.00
Legal reserve with Federal Reserve Bank	5,521.88
Cash in vault and net amounts due from national banks	(26,682.00)
Exchanges for clearing house	13,831.04
Checks on other banks	4,187.77
Total	126,617.81
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer	5,000.00
Total	\$1,185,113.22
LIABILITIES	
Capital stock paid in	\$100,000.00
Surplus fund	65,000.00
Undivided Profits	80,951.66
Less current expenses, interest and taxes paid	4,950.62
Circulating notes outstanding	25,001.01
Net amounts due to National Banks	7,913.80
Net amounts due to banks, bankers and trust companies	126,076.28
Individual deposits subject to check	73,009.51
Certificates of deposit	25,881.52
Certified checks	1,187.20
Dividends unpaid	64.00
Total of demand deposits	765,145.10
Total	\$1,185,113.22

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND.

County of Newport ss:  
I, Geo. H. Proud, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 10th day of September, 1918.

Correct Attest:  
WILLIAM H. JARVEY,  
WM. H. LANGLEY,  
FREDERICK B. CUGGESHALLE, Directors

# The Mercury.

Newport, R. I.  
PUBLISHED BY MERCURY PUBLISHING CO.  
Office Telephone 181  
House Telephone 1010

Saturday, October 26, 1918



The fifth Liberty Loan will probably come in March or April next year.

Congress is to take a recess until November 20. For such small favors we are thankful. Perhaps when that body comes together again, some of them will come in a saddened spirit.

According to the Boston Post, housewives in Boston are to be allowed two pounds of sugar a week per person in the family. Here they only get two pounds a month. Why this difference?

Boston must again increase its tax rate. It is as high now as the State law allows, but the Mayor tells the people that the city must ask the next Legislature for permission to increase the rate. The way the cities of the country are spending money is only exceeded by the extravagance of the Government.

The President's reply to the last Kaiser's palaver is not as vigorous as many good loyal citizens wished it to be. Still he makes it plain that no armistice can be accepted unless the terms are agreeable to all Allies. The President's fondness for letter writing crops out in this reply as it has in most of his previous documents. The American people are in no temper to accept anything but unconditional surrender on the part of the Huns, and the President doubtless knows it by this time.

The world war has not yet ended by any means. The indications are that it will not end at present, notwithstanding the Kaiser's so-called peace advances. These peace notes are only sent out to give the hard-pressed Huns a little time in which to recuperate. Militarism must get a death blow, and the Kaiser must be dethroned before he will give up. A small whipping will not insure a permanent peace for the world. Kaiserism must be wiped off the map of the world before anything but a temporary lull in the storm of war can be looked for. It is earnestly to be hoped that all peace notes of the kind the Kaiser has thus far sent out will be consigned to oblivion without answer, except by a more vigorous prosecution of the war.

## A REPUBLICAN CONGRESS DEMANDED

There never was a time in the history of this nation when it was more important than now to elect a Republican Congress. Grave questions are before us. When the war is over, as it surely will be not many months hence, the greatest wisdom will be required to settle the momentous questions that will then come thick and fast, rightly. Unfortunately for the welfare of the country, the Democratic is and always has been a sectional party. Whenever that party is in power the South is in the saddle. In other words, that party has always been in control of the Southern contingent. No one, not even the most bigoted member of that party, will deny that fact. With the control of the country in the keeping of the Southern element, the nation is dominated over by small men from small communities whose sole ambition it is to hamper Northern enterprise and thrift. In the present time four-fifths of all the money raised to carry on this gigantic war is raised north of Mason and Dixon line. While nearly four-fifths of the money spent by the government that remains in this country is spent south of said line. This is no fancy statement. Facts and figures prove it. The men now dealing with the great financial questions of the day and the men who will still continue to deal with these questions represent small communities in the South, where great enterprises do not exist. The thing uppermost in their minds is that protection to home industries, home manufactures and home labor is a tax created to enrich the "money barons up East."

The Northern Democrat does not as a general thing sympathize with the Southern ideas, but being a good party man and knowing that he can get nowhere unless he goes with the majority, always gives in to Southern dictation. Sometimes he makes a wry face at the food furnished him, but in the end he gulps it down and asks for more. Therefore, as we said in the beginning, it is highly important that this nation be controlled by men with wisdom enough to protect the great business and labor interests of the whole country, and not confine their labors to one section of this great nation. If the teachings of the country's history of the past fifty years amounts to anything, such teachings will prove that the nation has enjoyed the greatest prosperity whenever the Republican party has been in full control.

## MIDDLETOWN.

(From our Regular Correspondent)

A meeting of the Town Council and Probate Court was held in the town hall on Monday, October 21.

Only three members were in attendance, including Robert W. Smith, Henry C. Sherman, Jr., and John H. Spooner.

In probate court the petition of Orrel F. Smith to appoint Alfred H. Hazard, Jr., administrator on the estate of John H. Smith and the petition of Jessie M. Silva and others, to appoint Antonio Denis da Silva administrator on the estate of John Silva Lopes were continued to the third Monday in November, and notice ordered on each.

In town council, Dudley N. Bloomfield, John P. Peabody, Jr., Fillmore Coggeshall, Jr., and Marshall Dennis were appointed supervisors of the General Election to be held November 5. Dudley N. Bloomfield subsequently declined and the president of the council appointed John L. Simmons, Jr., in his stead.

A communication was received from John H. Peckham, resigning his office as Collector of Taxes. He failed to present the statement concerning unpaid taxes requested by vote of the Council passed September 16. The communication was held for further consideration and the request for a statement of taxes in arrears and not paid was renewed. At the time of the annual town meeting in April, nearly \$5000 of the town tax assessed in June 1916 and June 1917 remained uncollected. A portion of this has since been collected, but a large balance has yet to be, including unpaid taxes for the years 1914, 1915, 1916 and 1917. The tax for the present municipal year is payable on November 1, after which date taxes aggregating \$30,000 will be due for collection.

Accounts were allowed and ordered paid as follows: John H. Spooner, labor in repairing Brown's Lane, \$51; Nathaniel L. Champlin, putting up shelving in office of Town Clerk, making and filling one hardwood table, making screens, crating file cabinets and other work, \$105.66; Mercury Publishing Company, printing posters and 100 voting lists, \$53.50; Mary E. Manchester, clerical assistance in office of Town Clerk for five weeks, \$40.00; The Bay State Street Railway Co., electric light at town hall, \$2.00; Providence Telephone Co., telephone service, \$4.37; Albert L. Chase, for services rendered and expenses incurred as Town Clerk for the municipal year ending in April, 1918, \$335.75; Accounts for the relief of the poor, \$35.00; Total, \$625.18.

The Council adjourned to meet as a board of canvassers at the town hall on Friday, November 1, at two p. m., when the final canvass of the voting lists will be made.

Mr. Clarence L. Stewart of Providence has been spending a few days with his family.

Miss Grace Anthony, a teacher in the public schools in Lincoln, R. I., is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Anthony of Turner Road, as her school is closed during the epidemic.

Miss Julia Paquin of Woodstock, Vt., formerly of this town, has returned here and will teach stenography in the Rogers High School. Miss Paquin has been teaching stenography in Woodstock.

Mr. and Mrs. M. M. Van Beuren left Sunnyside Farm on Sunday evening for New York, where they will visit the latter's mother, Mrs. Barclay visited their sister, Miss John Archibald.

Mr. George Barclay of Buffalo, N. Y., is visiting his sister, Miss Jean Barclay. On Sunday Mr. and Mrs. Mary Barclay of Providence.

The Messrs. Peckham's steam roller received a broken axle last week while at work on Honeyman Hill. Another was bought to take its place.

Miss Ethel Chapman, teacher at the Paradise School, has been visiting in Westerly while the schools have been closed.

The Town Hall is now flying its new honor flag for the Third Liberty Loan. The flag was delayed and has just arrived.

There was a meeting of the school committee at the town hall on Tuesday evening, when the Red Cross Society was given permission to put boxes in the schools to receive nut shells and fruit stones for the use of the government in making gas masks.

Mr. Roland Peckham will be married today (Saturday) to Miss Lillian Stenhouse, daughter of Rev. and Mrs. C. A. Stenhouse of Bridgewater, Mass., formerly of this town. The ceremony will take place at the home of the bride's parents in Bridgewater, Mass.

There was a Red Cross meeting at Holy Cross Guild House on Wednesday. It was an all-day meeting and much work was completed.

The churches will all hold services on Sunday for the first time in several weeks.

Lloyd Peckham, who has been very ill with influenza did not appear to improve for a long time, but this week he is more comfortable and seems to be gaining slowly. A trained nurse, Mrs. Rice, is caring for him.

There was one death from influenza in Middletown this week, a Portuguese woman living in Mr. Taber's house on Wapping Road. There are still a large number of influenza cases on Aquidneck avenue and Turner Road.

Mr. Frank Silvia's new house on Green End Ave. is ready for the finishing as soon as help can be obtained to do the work. Mr. Silvia has now begun work on his barn.

Dogs killed a valuable heifer belonging to Mr. Elmer Sisson of Gypsum Lane, on Monday night. This is the second heifer which has met its death from dogs recently.

Dr. Francis P. Conway will leave this (Saturday) evening for Richmond, Virginia, where he will begin his duties in an army hospital there. He has been given a captaincy. Dr. Conway has been employed by the town for school vaccinations and other work. Dr. E. V. Murphy of Newport will take over Dr. Conway's practice.

## HUNGARY BREAKS WITH AUSTRIA

Budapest Asserts Independence, and Declares Henceforth Only Personal Union With Vienna.

TEUTON COALITION WRECKED.

Proclamations by Czecho-Slovak, Rumanian and Rutenians Reported. Federalization of Austria into Four States Predicted.

London.—The German-Austro-Hungarian coalition that was to extend Teutonic dominion through Mitteleuropa eastward is now a mass of wreckage. The dual monarchy, in a frenzied effort to meet the requirements preliminary to obtaining peace, has split up, Hungary declaring itself an independent state.

At a meeting of the Hungarian parliament a proclamation was read declaring Hungary to be an independent state, says a dispatch from Berlin forwarded via Copenhagen.

Henceforth, the message adds, there is to be only a personal union between Austria and Hungary.

From other sources are received reports that not only Hungary, but Bohemia and the Croats have declared their independence.

The federalization of Austria is foreshadowed in Vienna dispatches received through Reuters' Amsterdam correspondent. The dispatches declare Baron von Hussarek, the Austrian premier, has summoned a conference of the party leaders to discuss the leading of a proclamation transforming Austria into four states—namely, German, Austrian, Czecho-Slovak, Rumanian and Pothanian, with a common head, common representation abroad and common defense.

According to the Berlin Tageblatt's Vienna correspondent, says the dispatch from Amsterdam, it is expected the Austrian emperor will issue a proclamation inviting the respective races to prepare for the formation of federal states. The questions affecting Bukovina, Rumania, Bosnia, Herzegovina and Poland, the dispatch adds, will be left for further arrangement with the nations concerned. The federal states will be under the Hapsburg scepter.

Dr. Alexander Wekerle the Hungarian premier, says the Amsterdam dispatch, referred to the matter in a speech in the Hungarian diet and is quoted as having said:

"Austria has organized herself on a federal basis. We shall take our stand on the basis of a personal union."

Dispatches from different sources announce a Czecho-Slovak republic has been proclaimed at Prague. Following open revolt, the independence of Poland has been proclaimed at Warsaw, while Croatia intends to proclaim her independence from Austria.

Thus Germany, with her southern and eastern fronts laid open by the practically assured defection of her allies, faces not only a grave military disaster, but also the danger of the disruption of the whole fabric of confederated German states.

Emperor Charles of Austria is reported to have been prostrated for the last 36 hours, due to the fact that President Wilson failed to state his attitude toward Austria. In his correspondence with Germany.

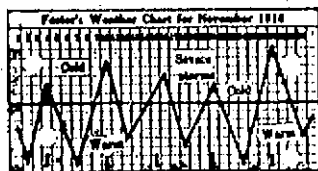
According to a diplomatic authority who is well acquainted with court affairs in Vienna, the young emperor's countenance remains spiritless and melancholy. Berlin's peace efforts and their failure have so dejected him that he refuses to see anybody, only the empress and his physician remaining at his side.

He refuses to attend functions until his mind is set at ease concerning the President's attitude toward his country. It is said also that he was further depressed by the revolt at Prague and by the general strikes in Bohemia.

## PITH OF THE WAR NEWS

American blows below Lendres at St. George indicate a forced retirement of Germans to a new line of defense, which will put several miles behind the Kriemhilde line. The all-American bombing raid of German positions resulted successfully, as all the fliers returned to their bases. Germans are evacuating the whole Belgian and French front from the North sea to the Sambre. Address to King Charles of Austria-Hungary, read at the end of a sitting of the Hungarian lower house, demands a return of Hungary's autonomy and complete independence. President Wilson rejects Austria's peace plea, declaring peace is no longer possible on the terms named in his address of last January, the United States having recognized the Czecho-Slovak as belligerents in the interim. The President announces that mere autonomy for Austria's suppressed nationalities is not now enough and that they, not he, must be the judges of what will satisfy their aspirations. Belgians have cleared the Dutch border, 15,000 Germans, who were trapped in Flanders, fleeing into Holland, where they were interned.

That dog training is not a useful occupation and as such does not confer regulations laid down by the work or fight law, was the decision by Inspectors Long and Grose when G. Frank McKay, local dog fancier and judge in many New England dog shows, was arrested on Main st. in Brockton.



## WEATHER BULLETIN

Washington, D. C., Oct. 26, 1918

Last bulletin gave forecasts of disturbance to cross continent Nov. 2 to 6, warm wave 1 to 5, cool wave 4 to 8. First week in November will average cooler than usual and not much rain. Frost further south than usual moderate storms.

Next warm wave will reach Vancouver about Nov. 7 and temperatures will rise on all the Pacific slope. It will cross crest of Rockies by close of Nov. 8, plains sections 9, meridian 90, great lakes and Ohio-Tennessee valleys 10, eastern sections 11, reaching vicinity of New Foundland near Nov. 12. Storm wave will follow about one day behind warm wave, cool wave about one day behind storm wave.

The week centering on Nov. 10 will average warmer than usual and not much rain. Indian summer weather will prevail and storms will be moderate. Balance of November will be unusually stormy, and the severe storms will be described in next bulletin. More rain last half than first half of November.

Pacific slope, always mentioned in our weekly forecasts, includes all the country west of the Rocky Mountain top ridge, located on Foster's weather map. I now have the weather maps completed to end of 1921, printed in colors. They give my estimate of crop weather and crops for North America.

There was no good reason for the recent panic and great break in the grain markets and the American people will put an end to the system that permits such events, as they put an end to the wildcat paper money system that preceded the civil war and the banking system that followed that war and harbored money panics for forty years. Our market system should be radically changed and the robber system overthrown.

Agricultural producers should not be discouraged. America must feed Europe and Mexico till the 1919 crops are marketed and I advise farmers not to sell their products during these market panics. No good reason can be offered why the farmers should not receive \$2.50 per bushel for wheat at the principal markets. We who live in the cities are paying prices that are equal to \$3 wheat at those markets. I am expecting the coming winter to be bad for winter grain and hard on live stock, requiring a large amount of feed. Everyone should prepare for higher prices.

## GERMAN PEOPLE WANT PEACE

Many of the German papers see ruin ahead if the Kaiser is allowed to keep on his mad course. Peace must not be delayed a single day on account of the Hohenzollerns if they are an obstacle to it, declares the Volksfreund of Karlsruhe, which also is permitted to speak of the disappearance of the superstitious belief that the Emperor was chosen to rule by divine right. The Schwabishe Tag Wacht says that everybody is now convinced the Allies will not accord Germany a cheap peace, "but if the glory and power of imperial Germany is the price, the German people are ready to pay."

When you go to bed tonight turn your clocks and watches back one hour and you will get up tomorrow, Sunday, morning by the new time. We have tried the daylight saving scheme seven months and like it. Next April the country will doubtless try it again. Perhaps then it will be made permanent.

President Wilson's fourteen points of peace should all be consolidated into one: Unconditional surrender.

## Marriages.

At St. Mary's Rectory, Wednesday, Oct. 13, Mary E. Doyle and David McInerney.

## Deaths.

In this city, Oct. 19, Manuel F. da Rosa, aged 24 years.

In this city, 21st inst., Helen Veronika, infant daughter of Timothy J. and Mary Givvin.

In this city, 22d inst., Julia Stevens, wife of Eugene Sullivan.

In this city, 23d inst., Henry Eldridge, in his 74th year.

In this city, 23d inst., Peter Brynwald, son of Walter and Nora Maxwell, aged 11 years.

In this city, Oct. 23d, Louis James, son of William and Mary A. Barlow, aged 2 years and 6 months.

In Portsmouth, 15th st., James Thomas Jackson, in his 61th year.

At Camp Union, L. I., 21st inst. Private James W. Wilson, Jr., son of James W. and Elizabeth Wilson, aged 23 years.

At Camp Sheridan, Alabama, Oct. 16, Frank H. Dwyer, of 6 Barney street, in his 24th year.

At Hammond, Ind., of pneumonia, Theodore P. Hendersen, in his 37th year.

In Providence, 22nd inst., Charles Carney Mumford, in his 54th year.

## Weekly Almanac, OCTOBER, 1918

	STANDARD TIME.											
	Rise	Set	Rise	High	Water	Rise	Set	Rise	High	Water	Rise	Set
26 Sat	6 10	4 48	11 22	12 23	12 30	6 12	4 50	11 24	12 25	12 32	6 14	4 52
27 Sun	6 12	4 50	11 24	12 25	12 32	6 14	4 52	11 26	12 27	12 34	6 16	4 54
28 Mon	6 14	4 52	11 26	12 27	12 34	6 16	4 54	11 28	12 29	12 36	6 18	4 56
29 Tues	6 16	4 54	11 28	12 29	12 36	6 18	4 56	11 30	12 31	12 38	6 20	4 58
30 Wed	6 18	4 56	11 30	12 31	12 38	6 20	4 58	11 32	12 33	12 40	6 22	5 00
31 Thur	6 20	4 58	11 32	12 33	12 40	6 22	5 00	11 34	12 35	12 42	6 24	5 02
1 Fri	6 22	5 00	11 34	12 35	12 42	6 24	5 02	11 36	12 37	12 44	6 26	5 04
New Moon, Oct. 14	10 00 a.m.											
Full Moon, Oct. 18th	12 00 a.m.											
Full Moon, Oct. 19th	1 00 a.m.											
Moon's last q., Oct. 21st	12 00 a.m.											

## W. T. WILSON

EYES EXAMINED  
GLASSES FITTED

15 YEARS ON MATHEWSON STREET

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TURK'S HEAD BUILDING

Providence - R. I.

## LATEST NEWS IN ABRIDGED FORM

Events That Concern the Two Hemispheres Recorded So as to Be Read at a Glance.

BULLETINS ABOUT THE WAR.

Progress of Hostilities in the Heavens Above, the Earth Beneath and the Waters of the Seven Seas.

## WAR BULLETINS

Victory crowns the allied arms on every battle front. Northern Belgium is being rapidly cleared of the enemy by British and Belgian forces. Belgians have occupied Zeebrugge and Heyst, have crossed the Ghent-Bruges canal and on their left have reached the Dutch frontier, where 16,000 Germans, cut off from their retreat, have withdrawn into Holland, where they were interned.

The capture of Zeebrugge and Ostend, the German U boat bases on the Belgian coast, is a serious blow to the submarine menace and will hasten return of normal shipping conditions, according to the view held in Washington.

Paris is wild with joy over the developments at the front, and Mr. Clemenceau provokes a great demonstration.

Berlin dispatches reiterate the report that Turkey has made peace overtures both to the United States and Great Britain. The dispatches represent Germany as convinced that Turkey will surrender unconditionally.

Lille and Douai were entered Thursday by the British and Ostend was occupied, the Germans abandoning the Belgian coast towns and fleeing toward Antwerp. Cavalry reached Bruges and the German retreat is rapidly becoming a rout. Courtrai was captured and more than 20 villages liberated.

The Amsterdam Handelsblad asserts it has authoritative information to the effect that the German admiralty has sent out a wireless message to all submarines to return immediately to their bases.

## WASHINGTON

Retail prices of food increased 4 per cent. from August 15 to September 15; 14 per cent. from September, 1917, to September, 1918, and 72 per cent. from September, 1913, to September, 1918, the Bureau of Labor announces. The increases were determined from reports by retail dealers on 28 articles of food.

That 25,000,000 persons have bought bonds of the fourth Liberty loan issue is the estimate of Washington officials. It will take days to count the pledges and make up the reports.

The Senate Finance Committee votes for a change in the war revenue bill to a flat tax of 12 per cent. upon the net income of corporations and eliminating the provision for an additional levy of 6 per cent. on undistributed profits. Senator Simmons predicts this action will result in cutting down estimated revenues \$140,000,000.

A naval report says the American convoy system is the most effective of all the naval operations.

Draft questionnaires for men of the thirty-seven to forty-six and the eighteen-year-old class were ordered released by Provost Marshal Crowder.

Questionnaires were mailed to youths of eighteen and men from thirty-seven to forty-five, inclusive. Response must be made in seven days.

The navy department has lifted the voluntary censorship on movements of vessels on the Pacific coast.

Germany has sent a note of protest against the sale of German owned property. America has replied by announcing further large sales.

## GENERAL

The new \$2,500,000 edifice of St. Bartholomew's Episcopal Church, New York, though unfinished, was opened with the blessing of Bishop Greer, its one time rector.

Germany must not be allowed to retain any trade advantages won by rapine, warns C. S. Davidson of the American Defense Society.

Declaring that unless Germany is driven from Russia she will monopolize the world's trade, Mr. Padewski urges recognition of Poland as a buffer state.

Nine million acres are being seeded to winter wheat in Kansas. Kreuzen process for carbonizing old beer will be prohibited after December 1 by the Food and Fuel administration.

Manufacture of gasoline stoves during the war was asked to be discontinued by the War Industries Board.

Secretary Lane endorsed the plan providing farms for American soldiers on their return from the battle front.

Production of cartridges for machine guns, rifles, revolvers and pistols has passed the three billion mark.

The American Red Cross appealed to the Philippines to help 10,000 injured refugees in Siberia.

Chief Justice Alken of the superior court, Lawrence, Mass., has suspended to Oct. 28 the session of court at which Bessie May Skeels is to be tried on a charge of murdering Florence M. Gay. The court, which has been idle two weeks because of the influenza epidemic, was to have reconvened Oct. 21.

In a patriotic whirlwind the fourth Liberty loan drive closed amid an avalanche of subscriptions that fairly overwhelmed the receiving agencies. The total of the nation's subscription on the final day is placed at \$1,000,000,000, and the oversubscription is placed at half a billion dollars.

The campaign for control of the next Congress opens as the Liberty loan drive closes.

Prices on standard news print paper were increased by the Federal Trade Commission.

J. H. Barnes of the Food Administration Grain Corporation in a letter to Senator Hitchcock said the nation's wheat acreage was expanded to its limit.

Former United States Senator Thomas Kearns, mining man and railway builder, died at his home in Salt Lake City following a stroke of apoplexy.

Alaska celebrated the fifty-first anniversary of the raising of the Stars and Stripes over the territory following its purchase from Russia.

Congressman John A. Sterling of Bloomington, Ill., was killed in an automobile accident.

President Wilson signed the bill making fraud in congressional elections a federal offense.

## German-American War

American troops led the parade at Paris' celebration of the liberation of French cities long held by the Germans. This celebration also marked the opening of the new French loan drive. It was the first fete day Paris has observed since the war started.

Sixty American bombing machines raid the enemy bases north of Grand Pre and escorting machines destroy ten Hun fliers. This is the largest all-American enterprise yet undertaken.

Hard fighting before the allies can enforce their peace terms is now predicted by American staff officers in Washington, who predict the Germans will make a stand in new defensive positions and may not easily be dislodged.

German submarine losses are increasing and sinkings of allied vessels are decreasing in proportionate ratio, according to a report of the summer's operations compiled at an American base.

Americans, after bitter fighting, captured Cote de Chatillat, vital Argonne key, which gives them control of a wide strip of Hun positions to the northwest. Germans are offering desperate resistance to the American and French armies in an effort to save their right wing.

Anglo-Americans began a new drive south of Le Cateau along the Sella which is progressing satisfactorily.

Governor Manning of South Carolina has six sons in the service.

## SPORTING

All football games previously arranged to be played in Indiana were called off, in compliance with the ruling of the State Health Board prohibiting all public gatherings because of the Spanish influenza.

The Morse Drydock soccer football eleven defeated the Fall River Rovers in New York by 4 goals to 0.



JOHN W. DAVIS.

New American Ambassador  
at the Court of St. James.



John W. Davis, solicitor general of the United States, has been elected to succeed Walter Hines Page as ambassador to Great Britain.

## FLANDERS COAST FREE

Allies Add Bruges, Zeebrugge and Turcoing to Bag.

British Line Pushed Five Miles East of Douai as Huns Continue Retreat.

Paris.—The Belgian coast has been entirely cleared of the enemy.

Allied troops, pushing rapidly eastward, have occupied Zeebrugge and Bruges, and King Albert's forces have broken the German grip on the North Sea. The foe continues his wide retreat along the whole northern line.

The French have taken Thielt and advanced beyond the town more than a mile toward the famous city of Ghent.

On the right of the Flanders front, British forces have taken the important manufacturing cities of Tourcoing and Roubaix, northeast of Lille, and pushed further east. Cavalry units are pursuing the enemy in attempts to entrap parts of his disordered army.

Heavy fighting southeast of Cambrai followed the new Anglo-American thrust, in co-operation with French forces on the right. Under terrific pressure the enemy in this area has begun a new retirement and is retreating rapidly. German rearwards are doggedly resisting the steady allied advance. The allies are five miles east of Douai.

Four thousand prisoners and many guns were taken early in Haig's thrust, the British War Office announced.

East of St. Quentin the French stormed forward three miles along the Oise. Andigny Wood, sixteen villages and more than 1,500 prisoners were captured.

On the Champagne front the Americans and French have struggled forward slowly despite the foe's counter attacks. In sharp fighting the French have thrown fresh forces across the Aisne on a three mile front, near Yuziers, and strengthened their grip on the west end of the Kriemhilde line at Grandpre. Several hundred prisoners were taken.

In a surprise attack west of the Meuse Pershing's men advanced nearly a mile beyond Romagne and captured the village of Bantheville without artillery preparation. One thousand additional prisoners have been taken by the Americans in their steady progress across the German positions north of the Argonne.

## TO FEED FREED BELGIUM.

Hoover Has 20,000,000 Emergency Rations Ready.

Washington.—Arrangements for feeding the civil population of Belgium as rapidly as the allies take over the territory are being made by the Belgium Relief Commission.

Herbert Hoover announced that the commission has arranged with the British quartermaster general to issue 20,000,000 emergency rations to the Belgians, for which the commission will pay.

## BELGIUM PREPARING BILL.

Government Computing Damage Done by Germans.

Washington.—The Belgian government already has taken steps to compute the enormous total of the damage done to property in Belgium by the Germans during their occupation.

The council of ministers adopted measures for verifying damages to civilian and public property. These will be employed as a means for determining the amount to be demanded from Germany.

## NEW FREE NATION BORN.

Czecho-Slovak Declaration of Independence Made Public.

Washington.—October 17 will live in history as the birthday of a new nation. The Czecho-Slovak state is the new nation, and its declaration of independence, drawn up by the National Council, was made public in Washington and Paris. The provisional government is vested in the National Council, of which Professor Thomas G. Masaryk, now under sentence of death in Austria, is the chief.

Announcement has been made of the appointment of V. Otis Robertson of Brookline, Mass., an attorney, to have charge of the vocational training division of the Massachusetts industrial accident board. The division, the first of its kind to be organized in the United States will undertake to make crippled soldiers and civilians self-supporting.

# The PROOF of Mr. O'Shaunnessy's Vote Against the Soldier's Pay

You know, Mr. O'Shaunnessy, it's an absolute fact that on May 16, 1917, you voted NO on increasing the soldier's pay.

Don't try to get away by referring to your OLD VOTE to increase the soldiers' pay TO \$25 per month. THAT'S ALL IN THE PAST.

The Congressional Record of May 16, 1917, quotes Mr. Good, the father of the amendment to increase the soldiers' pay, as follows:

Mr. GOOD. All I have attempted in this amendment is to increase the pay, and to do this I have adopted the language of the conference report. Where the conference report gives the enlisted man an increase of \$10 a month, I have increased it to \$15 a month, so that the pay of the enlisted man in the United States will be \$30 a month instead of \$20.

Later on during the arguments on the bill Mr. Good said:

Commentary on the democracy for which we fight. It will be a sad day to the trenches to fight along with the Canadians, who get \$35 a month; to fight along with the soldiers from Australia, who get \$45 a month; or \$15 a month more than our soldiers serving in the United States; or \$9 more than our soldiers, even after they receive the allowance of 20 per cent for foreign service.

Mind you, my friends, when you go home and face the father and mother of the boy who has been drafted and say, "Yes, I voted to decrease his pay to \$25 a month when I knew that the pay of the private soldier in Australia was \$45 a month," how are you going to explain to that father and mother? Answer that question now by a patriotic vote on this motion to recommit. I beg of you to vote for this motion. [Applause.]

? You say, Mr. O'Shaunnessy, "Patriotism is not based on a \$5 bill" Were you backing the war and our soldier boys when you VOTED TO KEEP THEIR PAY DOWN TO \$25—were you HELPING the fathers and mothers at home by giving them LESS MONEY?

REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE

Joseph P. Burlingame, Chairman

It's the REAL INCREASE IN THE SOLDIERS' PAY. The increase from \$30 to \$36 for overseas service, and from \$25 to \$30 in the service here—the amendment you voted AGAINST on May 16, 1917, and which Senator Colt and Congressmen Stiness and Kennedy VOTED FOR.

## Now, Here's the Absolute PROOF!



Mr. Good, after listening to the arguments against giving our soldier boys their increase, said rather indignantly:

Mr. GOOD. Mr. Speaker, I demand the yeas and nays.

And here's the record:



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### Garrison Flag.

The Garrison flag of the United States army is made of hunting, with 36 feet fly and 20 feet hoist, 13 stripes, and in the upper quarter next the staff is the field or "union" of stars, equal to the number of states, on blue field, over one-third length of flag, extending to the lower edge of the fourth red stripe from the top.

### Islanders Once Pirates.

Recent archaeological researches in the Virgin Islands, formerly the Danish West Indies and now belonging to the United States, indicate that the ancient Indian inhabitants of the islands were pirates who made long voyages in their canoes in search of loot.

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CHOICE CANDIES MADE DAILY

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## POULTRY

**FLEAS INJURIOUS TO FOWLS**  
Sticktight Variety Found in Many Southern States Is of Importance—Few Other Types.

(From the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Southern poultry raisers have an additional poultry pest to combat aside from lice and mites. It is the sticktight flea, or Southern chicken flea, which in many parts of the South and Southwestern states is of great importance. It has been reported as injurious to poultry as far north as Kansas. This form of flea attacks a number of different hosts including poultry, dogs, cats, and some wild animals. Unlike other species the adult fleas remain, during the greater part of their lives, attached to the host animal, it has been stated. In the case of poultry infestation fleas are most common on the heads of the hosts; where they are to be seen in groups or patches. This habit of attacking in clusters seems to be well marked, and an infested fowl often may be recognized at a considerable distance by the dark flea covered areas about the eyes, comb and wattles. When the fleas are excessively abundant they may be found in similar patches on the neck and various parts of the body. The injury is most marked in young chickens, which when fairly heavily infested often die quickly. Older fowls are more resistant, but have been known to succumb to very heavy infestations;



Head of Rooster Infested With Sticktight Flea.

and certainly the fleas materially reduce the egg production, retard the growth of fowls, and diminish their size.

The eggs are deposited by the adult flea while it is attached to the host. They fall to the ground under the roost in chicken houses or under sheds frequented by the poultry and there continue to develop. When dogs and cats are infested, the immature stages develop largely in the material used by them for beds. They require comparatively dry material in which to breed, but a large amount of air moisture is favorable to them. Adults of this species continue to emerge from infested trash for four or five months after all hosts have been removed; hence it is easy to understand why chicken houses may still have many fleas in them after being unused for considerable periods.

A few other species of fleas are occasionally found in poultry houses. Some of these may be normally bird-infesting species, while others are at home in the houses of domestic poultry. Infestations by these fleas have been reported from several places in the Northern states, particularly in the Northwest. The presence of the fleas is usually first detected by persons entering chicken houses and being attacked by them. These fleas do not remain attached to the host continuously as does the sticktight flea.

As a preliminary step it is well to see that the poultry are kept away from other animals as far as possible. Especial care should be exercised to keep dogs and cats from lying about the chicken yards or places frequented by the poultry. All animals, and the poultry as well, should be excluded from beneath houses and barns, as such places are favorable for flea development and difficult to treat if they become infested. These precautions should be followed by a thorough cleaning out of the chicken house and outbuildings frequented by the poultry. All of the material should be hauled a good distance from the buildings and scattered. The places where the fleas are thought to be breeding should then be sprinkled with crude oil.

It is rather difficult to destroy the sticktight flea on fowls without injuring the host. It is desirable, however, in the case of heavy infestations to destroy as many of the fleas as possible. This can be accomplished by carefully applying carbolated vasoline to the clusters of fleas on the fowls, or greasing them with kerosene and lard—one part kerosene to two parts lard. In all cases care should be taken that the applications of grease are confined to the seat of infestation. It is important that dogs and cats be freed from sticktight fleas. This may be accomplished by washing them in a soapified coal-tar creosote preparation, or by greasing the most heavily infested parts with kerosene and lard. Rats sometimes harbor these fleas in considerable numbers, therefore their destruction will aid in the control work as well as doing away with another troublesome chicken pest.

The thorough cleansing of poultry houses and runs and the application of crude petroleum will be found to aid in the control of other important enemies of fowls, such as mites and chicken ticks or "blue bugs."

## Spud Higgins' Claim

By MULLOY FINNEGAN

(Copyright, The Frank A. Munsey Co.)

Genevieve lived in the bottle house. It was called the bottle house because it was made of bottles. Beer bottles mostly—with the beer left out. There were several hundred of them—yes, several thousand—and plenty more to be had lying around loose in case one's rising social position demanded additional house room.

In the young desert mining camps, where building material is scarce, they come in handy; for, no matter what else may be there, and railroad or no railroad to carry them in, there are plenty of bottles. Tin cans come next.

This particular domicile was built by one Spud Higgins, an old prospector, who took Genevieve's father in as bunkie when said father came to Chuggins to work in the Kanagaroo-X mine.

The two miners became very much attached to each other, the older one never tiring of telling about the claim back of the house from which he expected great things some day; the other never tiring of telling about a little daughter away at school from whom he expected equally great things.

Then, one day when the thermometer was one hundred and twenty-three in the shade, if you could find any shade, the old prospector laid down his pick and shovel for keeps, and Genevieve came to keep house for her father.

A load of lumber came in about the time she did, and a little porch was added to the house, and then a tiny kitchen was annexed, and pretty soon ruffled muslin curtains began to flutter at the square windows when there was wind enough to flutter them. And Genevieve herself could be seen, in red sunbonnet and all-enveloping blue apron buttoned down the back, stooping over some sickly plants she was trying to coax to grow or hanging out her father's shirts on the line.

Johnny, the grocer boy, was the only one who ever had nerve enough



Waited on the Porch.

to look under that sunbonnet, and then he pretended it was by accident when he was "transferring some" groceries from his wagon to her arms.

He told them down at the store—which was the same as telling the whole camp—that she had the bluest eyes and the biggest dimples, and that she must be about fifteen—if he was any judge of women's ages.

"Say, sis," he said one day about six months later, when he was trying to keep a head of cabbage from rolling off a bar of soap and some assorted canned goods he was piling in her blue calico arms, "you want to get your old man to do his assessment work to that hole back of your bungalow, or first thing you know, somebody'll be jumping your claim."

"Oh, but don't say there's nothing in it," argued Genevieve; "besides, we're working hard every day and has no time."

"Don't make any difference," insisted Johnny. "I tell him what I said. Maybe, if your mine gets jumped, your conservatory goes with it. Get me?"

"Oh!" said Genevieve.

And only smiled when she told him what Johnny said, and assured her there was no danger of anyone taking her glass house from her; that their end of Chuggins was pretty well panned out, and everything was moving up Scrub-Bucket-Hill way; and that, even that very day, some of the men had been laid off at the Kanagaroo. No telling when he turn would come—and he sighed through the roller towel he was drying his face on, and, buttoning up the collar of his soft shirt, sat down to his evening meal.

"But, dad"—Genevieve's hand moved over and covered her father's on the table; she knew he was in trouble—"suppose—suppose you get laid off?"

"Then we'll have to go with the rest."

"And leave the house?"

"Leave the house?"

He got up, after eating a few mouthfuls, and walked into the other room—the one of the bottles. "Poor old Spud!" he said. "He set great store by this house, and a more comfortable one you couldn't find in a day's travel. Why, it was that warm last winter when everybody was freezing—for it gets mighty cold up here roundabout New Year's, even if it is the desert."

"He used to sit in that big chair yonder and smoke his pipe and say, 'This house—and that hole in the ground back there—that's all I've got, and that's all I want; and when I'm gone, pard, they're yours, for I've got no kith or kin, either.'"

"And when he died I had the papers filed regular—but, pshaw! it wouldn't pay to do any assessment work. Spud worked at it long before I came, and nobody ever saw anything he got out of it. I can't afford to hire the required work done, and I'd have to try off to do it myself—and I guess I'll be laid off soon enough without that."

"And then—" breathed Genevieve.

"Then—we'll have to go somewhere else."

Dad held on to his job just another fortnight, and then the Kanagaroo-X shut down altogether. Father and daughter consoled each other the best they could, and set about packing their belongings together.

It was no new experience to the man. Well he recalled several previous occasions when he and the girl's mother—before Genevieve was old enough to remember, yes, and before she was born—turned the key in the door behind them, leaving all their possessions, excepting what they could carry, and setting out for pastures new. Then, after the mother died, he made these expeditions alone, for the girl was always away at school.

He didn't mind so much for himself, but Genevieve couldn't be kept at school forever, even if he could afford it. Poor girl, she had worked so hard to make the bottle house a home for both of them.

First he tried to get work over at the Scrub-Bucket, but there were twenty men for every job. He had waited too long. There was nothing newer than Scrub-Bucket-Hill. So he decided to go back to Tonopah, where some of the old mines were beginning to pick up, and take a chance at getting work there.

They were all ready to start for the five-mile walk over to Beatty, where they were to stay all night and catch the train for Tonopah in the morning.

The key had been turned in the door, and Genevieve waited on the porch.

How evenly the bottles were laid, ends out, sometimes one, sometimes the other—alternating—and the chinks filled in with mud.

Spud seemed to have been partial to brown bottles.

She was the red-eyed, red-nosed Genevieve when Johnny came along on the wagon.

"Movin', kid?" he said.

She nodded and turned her face to the bottles, and burst out crying afresh.

"Ah, now!" said Johnny.

"Gee!" he said on the veranda, "I wonder what the old geezer put in those bottles"—screwing his eye to one of them and trying to look through it into the deserted house.

"Nothing," sniffled Genevieve.

"You're another," ungallantly retorted Johnny. "There's something in this one. It looks like sand. You can see it when you look kinda sideways at it."

"So there is in this," gulped Genevieve, wiping her eyes to peer through the one she was crying against.

But, of course, she argued there had to be sand in them, just like they put sand in the tin cans they built Mother Irwin's house out of.

But Johnny couldn't see it that way. Tin cans needed something to hold them out.

He took his pocket-knife and tried to dig around the bottle so as to loosen it and see for himself. But the stuff it was caked in was as hard as the bottle itself.

The walls of Genevieve's bottle house were as solid as the walls of Jericho.

Still, even they fell. And Johnny, putting the useless knife in his pocket, picked up a rock and smashed in the bottom of the bottle!

His cries brought the girl's father from around the house—and he helped the boy sort out the particles of gold from the broken glass.

"So poor old Spud," he sighed, nodding his head at a handful of the shining things, "knew what he was talking about, after all. Here he was digging this stuff out of that hole back there and storing it in those bottles. I guess we'll camp right here."

Saluting His Allies.

A bright-eyed little boy in a sailor suit saluted the occupant of a passing motorcar so quietly that they stopped to give him silence.

"You're very polite, little fellow," the lady motorist said. "Do you salute all the strangers who pass in the same way?"

"No, no, ma'am, only motorists," the boy stammered, fingering his sixpence nervously. "Father says I've to be polite to them because motorists bring him trade."

The lady seemed disappointed.

"What is your father's trade, my little man? Does he repair motorcars?"

"No, ma'am, he's an undertaker," was the little fellow's response.—Tit-Bits.

The battle of our Civil war having the highest mortality rate was Gettysburg—the high tide of the rebellion—where 55 men were killed out of every 1,000 engaged. Mortality rates in some other important battles were: First Bull Run, 40.7; Second Bull Run, 45.4; Antietam, 39.7; Chickamauga, 47.6; Fredericksburg, 18.1; Wilderness, 31.2; Spottsylvania, 44.3.

## FOUGHT LIKE HIS NAME WAS MIKE

This Bird Answers to 'Northmore,' but Look What He Did.

## DISAPPOINTED IN THIS WAR

Here of One of Hottest Actions of War Complains Because He Was Wounded Early in the Fight.

By E. A. BATCHELOR.

Paris.—When they named that boy Northmore, fate must have laughed loudly. It's so unlike him. The name does not suggest the deeds this particular Northmore has done recently in France. He should have been called Mike.

Northmore Hamill is his full name and he lives in Detroit, Mich., when he is home. A little over two years ago he was in the senior class at high school, a smallish, bashful youngster with an engaging smile. Now he is Private Hamill, United States marine corps, convalescent from two wounds, one of the many heroes of one of the hottest actions of the war, a finished "hard-boiled" soldier.

Private Hamill has been a little disappointed in this war. It has some good points, of course, but he feels that he was cheated because, as he expresses it, he "didn't see much of the fight."

Twice wounded and still he didn't see much of a certain fight!

Here is Private Hamill's story as he told it bashfully, even apologetically after I had given him a cigarette of a popular brand, a cigarette that has been hard to get in France:

Northmore Had Hard Luck.

"Yes, it was a good fight, that little affair at Belleau Woods. I missed the best part of it because I had the rotten luck to be wounded early, but the rest of the boys had a busy time."

"We advanced in broad daylight through a wheat field with the Hun machine gun bullets reaping the grain around us as nicely as though it had been done with a scythe. Then we got into the woods where they had plenty of guns and plenty of cover. My platoon was a little in advance of the rest of the company, and we had almost reached the clearing on the far side of the woods when we ran into a nest of machine guns."

"We had no hand grenades with us so all there was to do was to try to pick off the gunners with our rifles."

"All of a sudden, something exploded right among four of us that were lying near a rock. I felt something like a needle stab in each leg and knew that I had been hit. Billy, one of my pals, got a piece of the land grenade, for that is what had gone off, through the steel helmet. It went into his skull and he groaned a couple of times and was gone. Two other men had been wounded, too, making four casualties for one measly little hand grenade. Did you ever hear of such luck?"

"We had to use Billy's body as a kind of breast-work, for things were getting pretty hot about then and the poor fellow was gone and there was no use of the rest of us being exposed."

"I could still work my rifle, for the pieces of metal in my legs weren't very big and they didn't hurt very much. Finally all my ammunition was gone and I had to roll Billy over and use his cartridges. I hated to do it—it gave me the creeps—but what else was there to do when I was all out of shells?"

Navy Man Cool.

"Finally we got orders to fall back to the advanced dressing station, which was behind a big rock, and the bullets pinging around and chipping off pieces of stone all the time. There was a hospital man from the navy there and he certainly was a cool one. He bandaged us up as calmly as if there was not such a thing as a war going on."

"Then another fellow and I started for the next dressing station where there was a surgeon and we could get a little better care. The other 'blessed' was hit in the face and was so bandaged up that he couldn't see. I couldn't step on my left leg, so I guided him and he held me up and we got along very well."

"Finally we got back into the little village where the surgeon was working in a cellar. I was about all in by this time when a Y. M. C. A. man came up and gave me a cigarette. I could almost have kissed him."

"There were some terribly wounded men in that cellar and the surgeon was working without any anesthetic, but there wasn't a whimper. The gunner men I ever expect to see! They just lay and watched him cut them up and bit their lips and bore it."

"That's the kind of thing that makes you proud of being American."

"In a few days I expect to be going back to duty. There is still a piece of iron in my knee but the doctor says to let it stay there for the present and see how I get along. If my leg won't stand up, I'll have it taken out, for of course I want to be back with the boys before the next push."

"If anyone should suggest to Private Hamill, United States marine corps, that he had done anything heroic, he would blush and sidet and give other evidence of feeling uncomfortable."

Oh, Hang It, Then!

Paperhanger (warmly)—How does the food administrator expect a fellow to hang paper if he can't buy flour for paste, huh?

Friend—Why not nail it up?

Paperhanger—And levitate trouble with the carpenters' union?—Buffalo Express.

## COMMANDS BRITISH TANKS



Maj. Gen. John Edward Capper, director general of the British tank corps which did such fine work in smashing the Hun defenses. He served in India, South Africa, and the present war, and was formerly commander of the bullock school and the school of military engineering. The tank is a British invention which was modeled after the American farm tractor.

## SAYS SHELLS WERE CLOSE

Calson Driver From Indiana Tells of His Experience Under German Fire.

Rushville, Ind.—Some of the experiences of a calson driver while under fire are described in a letter received here from Private Raymond B. Colestock of Battery A, One Hundred and Fiftieth field artillery. The letter, written by him to his parents, follows in part:

"On Monday morning we got a little taste of real war and German shell-fire, and shortly before noon we calson drivers got our baptism of fire. We had to take a load of shells up to the guns and shells were falling all around the road we had to travel on. We went on the run, one calson at a time, and all got there, although the shells hit uncomfortably close. I got up to the guns all right and started back. Just as I got up on a small raise a shell hit about fifteen feet off the road, passing over the back of my calson. The force of it nearly threw me out of the saddle and I got hit with a chunk of dirt, but was not hurt, but pieces of steel whizzed rather wickedly past my ears."

"But bad luck seemed to be after me, for I had gone only a few feet until the horse I was riding stumbled and fell, with all three teams on the dead run. The horse and I were dragged about twenty feet. I got my feet out of the stirrups some way and was not scratched. The wheel driver came to my rescue and took the calson on in while I gathered up the pieces of harness."

## FILCHES DADDY'S CIGAR TO ASSIST RED CROSS

Marysville, Cal.—One lone cigar filched from the stock of her father by a young girl working at the Barney Dolan fruit shed, near here, brought an even \$21 at an auction held among the employees.

The young woman, wanting to do something for her country, decided this would be a good way. She turned the money over to the Red Cross.

## RUSH RAT PROOFING FIGHT

Woman's Committee of Council of Defense Is Playing Part of Pled Piper.

Washington.—Playing the part of the Pled Piper in a national campaign for the extermination of rats and mice, the department of home economics of the woman's committee of the council of defense is co-operating with the plans inaugurated by the biological survey of the United States department of agriculture in its effort to combat the national indifference on a subject which bears an intimate relation to the general field of conservation.

"Rat proofing" campaigns have been carried on successfully in certain places in Europe, notably in Denmark, and have been tried out in this country. That they are urgently needed is manifest in the fact that \$200,000,000 worth of foodstuffs are destroyed yearly by rats and mice.

## WOMEN FILL BRITONS' JOBS

1,422,000 Are Employed in British Industries on Work Formerly Done by Men.

Washington.—Thirty-six per cent of the employees of the government of Great Britain, outside the munition factories, in January, 1918, were women, according to an announcement by the department of labor. It is estimated that in all lines of work 1,422,000 women have stepped in to fill the depleted ranks of industry, and nearly three-quarters of this number work for the government.

Robert Brooke, exposing the folly of those complaining that the Elizabethan drama is coarse, remarked: "Their wall that its realism is mingled with indecency is more than twice repeated. True literary realism, they think, is a feeble reproduction of what real living men say when there is a clergyman in the room."—Boston Herald.

Blue Heron Worth Protection.

The great blue herons have no injurious feeding habits except for the few fish—usually not species of commercial value—which they consume; they are a distinct attraction in the localities which they frequent, and thanks to the wise regulations recently put into effect by the United States biological survey under the provisions of the federal migratory bird law, are now rigidly protected throughout the United States.—Our Dumb Animals.

## A DISTINCTION THAT WILL APPEAL TO VOTERS

The following editorial is from The Providence Journal of September 26 and is reprinted to show the opinion of this leading Rhode Island newspaper of United States Senator LeBaron B. Colt. While it recognizes the war record of Senator Colt's opponent it draws a distinction between the two men that should appeal to every voter in the State.

There has not been a paper in the United States that has stood more steadfastly for everything American than the Journal. Hence its support



LE BARON B. COLT.

during this war crisis means that the man has not been found wanting. The attention of every reader of this paper is called to the comparison which the Journal makes between the two men. The editorial follows:

Senator Colt's Candidacy. The people of Rhode Island have a clear duty before them in the coming senatorial election, a duty which, fortunately, runs parallel with every test that can be made as to what should constitute the qualifications of a man presenting himself at this time for such honors at the hands of his fellow citizens.

Senator Colt's long life of public service—first as one of the most conscientious and learned judges who ever sat on the Federal Bench and, during the past six years as a Senator from Rhode Island—is a record of achievement that is open for all to read.

His opponent, Congressman O'Shaunessy, is a man whose work in Washington the Journal has praised on more than one occasion; and we have no desire to put forward any suggestion that he has not measured up to the ordinary standard of usefulness as a representative. It can be said of him, as of every other member of the Rhode Island delegation in Congress, that he has been one hundred per cent loyal.

But as between the keenness and judgment and the knowledge of grave national and international problems possessed by these two candidates there is no possible comparison. When, in addition, we find in the Republican nominee a man with six years of senatorial experience and one who since the day we entered the war has entirely eliminated all thought of party to the extent of matching, in loyal support of Mr. Wilson, the President's most faithful Democratic adherents, there can be no room for argument.

Senator Colt's addresses in the Senate on subjects dealing with our national obligations, international law and the rights of nations, coming as they have from one who has spent his entire later life in weighing and judging such questions, have been invariably received by that body with the most careful attention and marked approval, and have many times had great weight in the final disposition of intricate questions.

In view of the public attitude of the Administration with regard to the necessity of retaining in the Senate men who have been entirely and actively loyal, regardless of any party affiliations, it is hard to understand how Congressman O'Shaunessy has seen fit, either of his own volition or through his party, to attempt to secure Senator Colt's seat. We hope that in the coming campaign neither Congressman O'Shaunessy nor his friends on the stump will seek to make the people of Rhode Island believe that he is the choice of the President for the United States Senate as against Senator Colt. Such a declaration would not only be improper and unwarranted, but would be a gratuitous insult to the President himself.

Mr. Colt's lovable personal characteristics, the manner in which he has borne the most poignant family sorrows while carrying his public burdens, his entire elimination of party bias in dealing with all questions relating to the war, and his loyal support of the President to the extreme limit of unselfish patriotism, have all served to endear him to his fellow citizens in this State, and throughout New England generally.

Rhode Island will honor herself in sending back to the Senate a man of such national usefulness and independence.

Not Sure It Was Error.

On one occasion Bishop W. A. Candler was advocating a more liberal loosening of the purse strings, and told his audience that several years ago he sent an article to a paper, in which he said, "We pry too loud, and work too little."

The compositor, consciously or unconsciously, perpetrated a little joke, for when the article appeared it read, "We pray too loud, and work too little." "I let it go at that," said the bishop. "The fact is, I believe the printer was right, and I have never ventured to correct him."

Blue Heron Worth Protection.

The great blue herons have no injurious feeding habits except for the few fish—usually not species of commercial value—which they consume; they are a distinct attraction in the localities which they frequent, and thanks to the wise regulations recently put into effect by the United States biological survey under the provisions of the federal migratory bird law, are now rigidly protected throughout the United States.—Our Dumb Animals.

## CASTORIA

For Infants and Children  
In Use For Over 30 Years

Always bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Hutchins*

The Prehistoric Buffalo. A huge buffalo with enormous horns is conspicuous in prehistoric rock drawings lately found in Algeria. The African elephant is also a striking feature, and other animals include the lion, leopard, gazelle and domestic goats and sheep.



# Charles M. Cole, PHARMACIST,

302 THAMES STREET

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NEWPORT, R. I.

## WATER

ALL PERSONS desiring to have water introduced into their cellars or places to be used for medicinal purposes, should make application to the city engineer, Marlboro street, New London.

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## SMALL ISLAND ALL AMERICAN

One of Uncle Samuel's Most Valued Possessions Is Little Scrap of Land in the Pacific Ocean.

Midway, a tiny scrap of an island in the Pacific, is one of Uncle Sam's most cherished possessions. It is one of the most valuable bits of sand and rock in the world. The little island, a relay station for the Pacific cable, is a link in the chain binding Asia to the western world, the Philippines to the United States. A message sent to Peking or Manila from San Francisco must pass through Midway before it reaches its destination. The island listens to the gossip of two continents.

Once the most desolate and forsaken of all in the two oceans, Midway today promises to rival Hawaii as the paradise of the Pacific, a paradise created by man. A tiny paradise, to be sure, but the island has never been able to boast of a population of more than forty at one time, and nearly half of them were only visiting. A superintendent with the imposing title of Guardian of the Island, his family, a doctor with a very small practice, an engineer or two and the servants are the sole inhabitants.

The island today is a triumph of engineering skill. It was necessary that the stations of the cable be under the American flag. The second link in the chain could only be Midway, so the nameless, pear-shaped heap of sand in the Pacific was transformed into a blooming bit of land with flowers, vegetables and even diminutive trees. The American flag was raised over the government house, an American colony was transplanted to the new island and Midway stepped into prominence at once.

Midway is just half way around the world from London, almost directly over the 180th meridian. When it is midnight in England, the noon sun is shining on the smallest single bit of American soil in the world.

## Trenches Not So Bad!

He was a small boy, about six years old, and like most youngsters of his age, was more or less opposed to having his face washed any oftener than was necessary. During the course of one of these operations he looked at his father and asked:

"Do the soldiers in the trenches get vacations?"

"Not while they are fighting," answered the father.

"I guess they don't have time for vacations," mused the boy. "I'll bet they don't even have time to wash their hands and face."

"I suppose that is right," replied the father, after which there was a long pause, during which the washing operations were continued.

At last the irksome task was completed. The boy heaved a sigh of relief, and as he left the bathroom his father heard him say, "Gee, I wish I was a soldier fighting in the trenches."

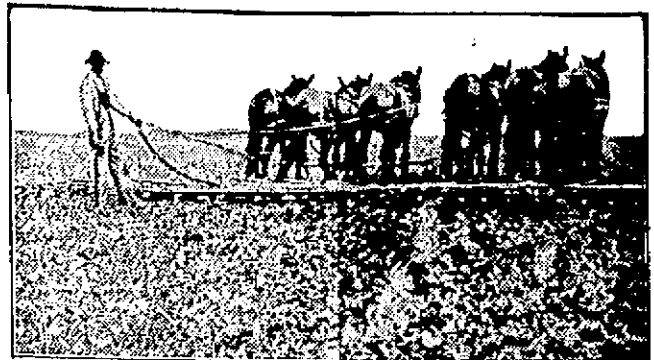
## Not for Publication.

Here is one story that H. E. Barnard, the state food administrator, should not overlook. Ed Lane, one of the prominent citizens of Colfax, Clinton county, became worried several nights ago because he couldn't sleep, and thinking that perhaps a salt water bath might restore his restless slumbers, he got up and proceeded to experiment with his theory. The next day his clothing stuck so tight to his body that he had to have assistance from his wife to get it off, and when she inquired as to the reason, he informed her that he had taken a salt-water bath the night before. But Mrs. Lane then realized where her sugar had gone, and she proved to her husband that he had got the granulated sugar instead of the salt. The result was palatable, but Lane doesn't think that it will do to have Mr. Hoover or Mr. Barnard find out he took his bath in sugar water.—Indianapolis News.

## Olive Culture.

It is estimated that the number of olive trees in Greece is about 11,500,000. The olives are used for a variety of purposes. Those picked from the trees while green and unripe are made into vinegar, those picked when black and ripe are preserved for the table, and those not intended for home consumption are pressed for their oil.

## SAVE MAN LABOR BY USING MORE HORSES, LARGER IMPLEMENTS AND POWER MACHINES



INCREASED EFFICIENCY OF FARM WORK WITH HORSES.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

In solving farm-labor difficulties, more horses, larger implements and power machinery play an important part. If two horses, which have been driven singly by two men, are combined into a team driven by one man, the efficiency of the horses is as great or greater than before, and one man's time is saved. The two-horse turning plow is in common use in all parts of the country but except on small farms it nearly always will be profitable to replace the two-horse plow by a larger one. Four horses can pull a two-bottom plow as easily as two can pull a single bottom of corresponding size. The two-bottom plow enables a farmer to do what is generally the heaviest work of the year with half the help that would be required if single-bottom plows were used. In hot weather or where the plowing is hard, five or even six horses will sometimes be necessary to keep the plow moving steadily and at a good rate of speed.

## Plowing With Tractors.

Experienced tractor users say they can do just as good plowing with a tractor as they did with horses, or even better, and a three or four-horse tractor enables a farmer who has more plowing than can be done with the largest horse-drawn plow further to increase the amount of work which one man can do. One man with a three-horse tractor usually covers a little more ground a day than three men with single plows, and one man with a

four-horse tractor does more than two men with two-bottom horse-drawn plows. The tractor works just as well in hot weather, and if desired can be worked 24 hours a day with two or three shifts of men—a big advantage over horse-drawn outfits.

The spike-tooth harrow is an implement of comparatively light draft, and sometimes it is possible to put an extra section on the average harrow, thereby increasing considerably the ground covered without the addition of any horses to the team. On farms where two-horse harrows are used it is frequently possible to combine the two harrows, hitch the four horses as one team, and operate it with one man, thereby releasing the second man for other work.

## Use of Disk Harrow.

The disk harrow, both single and double, is found in a wide range of widths, and for from two to eight horses. The use of a disk harrow drawn by two horses is not advisable unless only two horses are available for power, and the amount of disking to be done is small. A four-horse disk does twice as much work as a two-horse disk, without the same expenditure of man labor.

The use of a gang plow drawn by four or more horses, and of big implements for harrowing, rolling and dragging, enables one man to prepare for planting in a given time practically twice as much land as would be possible if he used the traditional two-horse method.

## SELECTION OF SEED CORN IS IMPORTANT

Prepare for Bigger Yields by Preserving Supply.

Proper Way Is to Choose From Standing Stalks Before First Hard Freeze—Avoid Large Ears on Stalks.

(From the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Selection of seed corn now from the standing stalks is one way, and a very easy one, to increase the yields next year. Shortage of good seed corn in many parts of the northern states last spring emphasizes the importance of being prepared next year. Preparation



Field of Corn Showing Good Method of Selecting Seed—The Men Are Searching for Plants That Have Produced Heavily Under Average Conditions and in Close Competition With Less Productive Plants in the Same and Adjacent Hills.

should begin now, for the only proper way to select seed corn is from the standing stalks as soon as the corn matures and before the first hard freeze. Select plenty of seed—enough for your own needs, for replanting if necessary and to supply your less thrifty neighbors who may wait until spring to take their chances of getting good seed from the crib. Well-chosen, home-grown seed of varieties of proven worth in the community, properly dried immediately after it has been gathered and carefully preserved until planting time, produces the best yields.

As soon as the crop ripens, go through the field with seed-picking bags, and husk the ears from the stalks that have produced the best corn without having had special advantages such as space, moisture, or fertility. Avoid

in the central and southern states, all other things being equal, short, thick stalks are preferable. Short stalks are not so easily blown down and permit thicker planting. Thick stalks are not so easily broken down, and in general are more productive than slender ones. The tendency for corn to produce suckers is hereditary. Other things being equal, seed should be taken from stalks that have no suckers.

Immediately after the seed corn is gathered the husked ears should be put in a dry place where there is free circulation of air and placed in such a manner that the ears do not touch each other. This is the only safe procedure. Good seed is repeatedly ruined because it is thought to be already dry enough when gathered. Many farmers believe that their autumn rains are so dry that such care is unnecessary. Seed corn in every locality gathered at ripening time will be benefited by drying as suggested. If left in the husk long after ripening it may sprout or mildew during warm, wet weather or become infested with weevils. The vitality of seed is often reduced by leaving it in a sack or in a pile for even a day after gathering. During warm weather, with some moisture in the cobs and kernels, the ears heat or mildew in a remarkably short time.

The best possible treatment immediately after gathering is to string the ears. Ordinarily the best place to hang strings of ears is in an open shed or loft. Wire racks are more convenient and in the end cheaper than blind twine. Such racks may be made from electrically welded lawn fencing. The cutting of the fencing into seed-corn racks is a new without any waste.

Only during unusually damp weather at seed-gathering time will fire be necessary to dry the seed. If heat is employed in a poorly-ventilated room it will do the seed ears more injury than good. If used, the fire should be slow, long continued, and below the seed ears, with good ventilation above them.

After hanging in the shed or lying on the racks for two months the seed ears should be as dry as a bone and contain less than 1 per cent of moisture. They can remain where they dried or be stored in mouse-proof barrels, boxes or crates during the winter, but in either case they must not be exposed to a damp atmosphere, for they will absorb moisture and be injured. Some farmers place the thoroughly dried seed ears in the center of a wheel bin and fill the bin with loose, dry wheat.

## Hay Supply for Calf.

When the calf is two weeks old ground grain or prepared meal and bright clean hay should be offered; the quantity fed should be increased as the calf's appetite demands.

A book has been published entitled: "How to Live Longer." It ought to be worth reading—a great many of us are short all our lives.

## Lucky Elopement.

Jones—"All that I am I owe to my wife. She eloped with the chauffeur right after the honeymoon and I have never seen her since."

## Candidates in Japan.

Candidates for the Japanese parliament must be thirty years of age at least. Members are allowed a salary of about \$10,000 a year.

**Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA**

## FURS PROMISE TO BE IN EVIDENCE

Fashionable Women Will Wear Hides of Animals of Various Kinds.

## OUTLOOK FOR THE FABRICS

If Numerous New Weaves Are Adopted Wearers Will Look Like Procession of Teddy Bears, Writer Asserts.

New York.—Once upon a time the Roman warriors pulled over their heads the shaggy hides of animals as they advanced on the enemy. They had the primitive, childlike belief that the sight of the animals would frighten the opposing side. Such is the history of the grounder caps worn by the British army, and such is probably the inspiration of the new warlike clothes invented in these times of war.

These are worn in Paris, or rather they were worn at the Paris open-

the seamstresses in the world cannot go into munition factories and earn large wages. Some of them must stick to their trade, and those who do can reap a harvest.

## Questions That Women Ask.

It is to the fabrics, therefore, that the great majority of women will turn. Is it serge, they ask, or jersey? Smooth fabrics or rough ones? Does midnight-blue hold its own? Is Oxford gray again in fashion? Are evening gowns light, brilliant or somber in coloring? Does tulle continue? Will satin be good?

These are quotations, not imaginations. They are asked by the swift-tide of women who are trying to make every dollar realize its full value today. They have taken to heart the twin doctrines of conservation and economy. "Non-essential" is over the doorway of every home and in the heart of every worker. We must buy, for we must be clothed, and we wish to keep in service those who have served us; but we must not buy idly, nor foolishly, nor with an eye to our selfish comforts, rather than the good of the majority.

To buy the material that is out of fashion is wasting money. There are those who will cry aloud in protest against such a statement, but it is quite true. We gain nothing by giving ourselves a new cause for discontent. When it is as easy to be in the



On the left is a severe coat suit for autumn street usage, made of black and gray oxford cloth. The coat is the accepted length, has pockets on the hips, shows a surplice vest of white linen, and has a belt of itself run through an enamel harness buckle. On the right is a cape coat for rough weather, of midnight blue velours with black and white shepherd's plaid velours. There is a deep border of the checks at the hem, a wide collar of it, and bindings at the armholes.

ings, says a fashion writer. They have arrived in this country, and their acceptance is debatable.

There are women who will wear anything new, regardless of its effect on their appearance, and these women may make the new fabrics fashionable. At first glance, they are rather terrifying. One has a slight creeping of feeling for the opposing side to the legions of Caesar. Even a stout-hearted warrior would hate to face a great rush of animal skins moving toward him with rapidity.

That will be the situation that must be faced by every stout-hearted man this winter, if these shaggy materials take first place in fashion. To the observer they are the leading phase of the season's output. They are purely a French invention, and even if they are not accepted in their entirety of shagginess, they will undoubtedly pave the way for an immediate output of silky materials with rough surfaces.

The first of these materials was called "Lionceau," and was invented late last winter, I think, and then used as a substitute for fur.

## Magnificent as Well as Shaggy.

The majority of those who dip deeply into the sources of fashions and fabrics insist that the entire output of these animalistic materials is due to the recrudescence of monkey fur. That, however, would not explain the other fabrics which are used in the new French gowns that are arriving in this country, and which have hunting scenes, magnificently ornamental, on a dark background. Jenny uses this material for panels and for large pieces of evening frocks.

Then there are other fabrics which show birds and birds' plumage as the ornamental design, but these are of minor brilliancy as against the animal fabrics, which not only toss about the red and burnt-orange hair of monkeys and orang-outangs, but also the manes of animals such as never existed on land or sea; these are made from fire and six-inch strands of curled silky floss interwoven with metal.

The bird fabrics are called "Oisella" and the burnt-orange hides are called "Orang-outang." In other gowns, especially one from Buffalo, there is used a new material called "Tolson Or," which means "The Golden Pelt."

Still another material—and the loveliest of all because it is the most practical for American usage—is the imitation of a medieval coat of mail. This fabric, alongside the shaggy ones, seems to be cultured and modern. I am dwelling in detail on all these fabrics of the hour because I believe that the great masses of women over this continent are going into the shops very soon to buy materials for their new clothes. Every woman does not have an expensive dressmaker or a great department store to furnish her costumes for the season. Such tricks of fortune favor only the few. The war has brought about an immense amount of home dressmaking, for all

fashion as out of it, it shows efficiency, good judgment and a level head to walk in the right path.

## The Right Path.

To those who inquire as to what is the right path, therefore, it is wise to say that there is an undoubted tendency toward the imitation of animal hides to fabrics, but that one should go warily among such novelties. The main truth is that very smooth materials have lost their savor and that increasing roughness is prophesied.

It is quite possible that these new fashions in fabrics will keep serge out of first place. One finds it offered by the best tailors and dressmakers, but already women look a bit askance at it when they see piled up against it the new fabrics that represent a different epoch in weaving.

As for tulle, it seems to be left in the cold. It is used by such artists as Mme. Paquin of Paris and her followers in this country for young girls, but not for women; and for evening, not for the day hours. It is in rich light blue that it is most frequently employed, and it is then trimmed with silver flowers and white monkey fur.

There is a dearth of satin. It is too early to say whether it will be entirely abandoned in this country, but at the moment it is not represented in the new French frocks in the generous manner of other days.

All the designers are lavish with velvet, as in the medieval days, and it is used in the picturesque Italian fashion, ornamented with superb embroideries of metal and silk.

So far, these richly decorated velvets, as well as the plain weave, are kept for the evening, but there are many tobacco brown and leather shades, and dark blue ones, used for the afternoon. There are also leather shades, by the way, in a heavy quality of satin, which looks like cloth and is trimmed with wool embroidery. These leather tones are harkening back to medieval days, and to those centuries when Spain led the world in dress, as France does today. It was then that Spain made her Cordova and Morocco leather famous.

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## Islands Once Pirate Stronghold.

Recent archaeological researches in the Virgin islands, indicate that the ancient Indian inhabitants of the islands were pirates who made long voyages in their canoes in search of loot.

## What's a Feller to Do?

"It's a funny thing," observed the facetious philosopher, "my friend Jones says he isn't married because he can't afford a wife, and I can't afford a wife because I am married."

## To Remove Ink.

To remove ink from fingers wet the fingers and then rub with the phosphorus end of a match. Wipe the fingers and repeat until stain disappears.

## HIS FAME MERITED

Appreciation of "Bob" Burdette Grows With the Years.

His Brand of Delicious Humor, Never Malicious, Had a Spontaneity That Fixed It in Memory of Hearers.

The late Robert J. Burdette, better known the length and breadth of the land as "Bob" Burdette, and chiefly famous because of his humorous lecture "The Hiss and Fall of the Mustache," which he used on the lyceum platform for nearly 30 years, had a spontaneity which was truly remarkable.

Sudden flashes of wit and humor cropped out constantly in his conversation. Like other great American humorists, some of the best things that he said fell upon the ears of a handful of friends and never found their way into print.

In the afternoon of life he sunned himself on the porch at "Eventide," his restful home at Clifton-by-the-Sea. It was from there that he penned these lines to an intimate friend:

"Here I am in dry dock, waiting for the Great Builder to give me a general overhauling. My boilers appear to be burned out, and I need new grates in my firebox. Guess the old engine is about played out, but maybe we can fink it up so that it will make a few more trips. Seems as though my switchboard had been struck by lightning. I have my good days and my bad days, but I lost count of them some time ago, and now I can't tell them apart."

His compliments were as graceful as they were pretty. One day he overheard a party of young matrons discussing dress goods.

"I don't like the new figured patterns, Doctor Burdette," exclaimed one of the young women. "Do you?"

"It might have been the part of wisdom for the humorist to have agreed with her, but by so doing he might have disagreed with her companions, so he sidestepped the issue, and paid the lady a deliciously subtle compliment by replying:

"Oh, I don't know. I should consider them very good if they all contained as pretty a figure as the one in the gown that you are wearing."

## Art in the Home.

A good story is going the rounds concerning Walter Bayes, whose famous academy picture, "The Underworld," has been purchased by the committee of the Imperial war museum.

Mr. Bayes has always been a very severe critic of his own pictures, and one day, being dissatisfied with a large painting he had completed, he gave the canvas to the charwoman to take away with her, telling her she could do what she liked with it.

The woman examined it closely, bending it this way and that and thumping it all over with evidently increasing satisfaction.

"Thanks, Mr. Bayes," she said at last. "Thanks very much. This'll do fine for me front parlor. It's much better than them common oilcloths what let the water through; this is a good, strong one, with plenty of paint on it!"—Pearson's Weekly.

## Hay-Feverites Have Association.

Thousands of persons who suffer annually from that irritating and lachrymatory disease known as hay fever, know that it is no joke, but 45 years ago the United States Hay Fever association came into existence as a joke. But the joke soon became a practical one and has so remained to date. The object of the association is the seeking of information which will serve to relieve sufferers with hay fever, and for their mutual benefit and comfort. Not only hay-feverites, but townspeople and proprietors of hotels in places exempt from hay fever, manufacturers of remedies for hay fever, and especially physicians who have made a study of the disease, are members of the association, all working together for the best results.

## A Delicate Matter.

"Why wasn't the German crown prince relieved permanently of his command?"

"The Kaiser said there were 'dynastic reasons.'"

"What did he mean by that?"

"Well, I presume the situation is something like this: The crown prince made several foolish statements about what he was going to do and it would hurt the prestige of the royal house considerably to acknowledge that he hadn't done them."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

## German Looting.

German women not infrequently write to their husbands at the front urging them to try to steal for them what they are unable to buy at home. "Won't there be chances of picking up things during the advance?" writes one lady to her husband. "I should so like to have enough stuff to make a costume and cloak. Boots, too—or leather—would be welcome. You know that anything will come in useful, because here everything is getting scarcer and scarcer."

## Going Up.

"Service flags are being raised everywhere," exclaimed the patriotic fellow.

"Oh, well, so is everything else, for that matter," muttered the cynical cuss.

## For Toothache.

For toothache heat two tablespoonfuls of vinegar, dip absorbent cotton in it and apply to gum at base of tooth.

## Daily Thought.

No great act of heroism falterers who ask for excuses. —Charles Eliot.

# Historical and Genealogical.

## Notes and Queries.

In sending matter to this department the following rules must be absolutely observed:

1. Names and dates must be clearly printed.
2. The full name and address of the writer must be given.
3. Make all queries as brief as is consistent with clearness.
4. Write on one side of the paper only.
5. In answering queries always give the date of the paper, the number of the query and the signature.
6. Letters addressed to contributors, or to be forwarded, must be sent in blank, stamped envelopes, accompanied by the number of the query and its signature.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1918

### NOTES.

#### PROPOSED NAVY YARD IN NEWPORT

In the winter of 1798-9, the subject of a dockyard somewhere on the southern coast of New England was discussed in Congress, and as it was an open question where the dock would be located, in case the government should decide to build one, a number of citizens of Newport drew up a memorial, setting forth the advantages offered by this port for a naval station, and in connection with the above, Gibbs & Channing, then acting as naval agents, addressed the following letter to Hon. Benjamin Stoddert, Secretary of the Navy:—

Newport, R. I., Feb. 9, 1799. "Sir: A number of the principal inhabitants of the town, observing by a resolution of Congress that a dockyard was to be established in one of the eastern states, and being impressed with the opinion that this harbor has superior advantages for such an object, and presuming that it would be acceptable to you to have these advantages detailed and pointed out, have requested some gentlemen well acquainted with the harbor, etc., to draw up a statement to forward to you. In the interim they desire us to advise you of the same, and to offer an opinion on the subject. We therefore take the liberty to observe that at all seasons of the year the entrance to and passage out of the harbor is easy, safe, and subject to no detention by contrary winds; and when the strong northwest winds prevail, this is the only harbor to the eastward of the Capes of Virginia that can be entered. The anchorage is good, and the harbor so well landlocked, that with ground-tackling, vessels ride with safety in the strongest gales of wind from that quarter. There is no ice that forms here that obstructs or injures. The island on which Fort Wolcott is erected we consider very advantageously situated for naval armaments. Wharves may be built at a small expense to where the water is nineteen feet deep at low tide, and a soft, muddy bottom. On it there is a commodious place for building ships, and within a short distance of the island is a cove secure on all sides, sufficiently large for docking timber. There is the best water on the island, which is only a short distance from the present wharf, and may be conveyed by troughs to fill the casks in the boats. There are several islands or places contiguous to the above that appear to be very eligibly situated for the establishment of a marine hospital. Considerable quantities of the best timber which grows in the eastern states may be procured from the various parts of the country lying on the bay or river, and from some of the islands at the entrance of the Sound; and we are of the opinion that timber from Georgia could generally be brought here at a less freight than to Philadelphia or New York, from the facility of coming to this port and the number of coasting vessels that belong to all the ports on this bay that are obliged to go to the southern ports for employ. Supplies of provisions may always be collected here on as good terms as at almost any port, by having reasonable notice. The health of a crew of a ship after long cruises would derive great advantage from the salubrity of the air and the abundance of vegetables that may always be had here. Fresh provisions and vegetables are cheaper here than at any of the capitals in the Middle States."

At the time that the above was written, vessels belonging to the navy were frequently sent here for stores, and it was not always an easy matter to find storage for the supplies that were brought together for this purpose. Seeing this, and not losing sight of the contemplated dockyard, the same merchants again wrote to the Secretary of the Navy, under date of April 25, 1799:

"If it is the intention of the government that the ships of war should come to this port for provisions, etc. (ships had been ordered here for that purpose), we should recommend a store being built on the harbor side of the island on which Fort Wolcott is erected. As this island belongs to government, and is most conveniently situated for the landing and delivery of goods, and has a garrison on it, the store would be safe from fire and pillage, and would be a saving of storage. We are of the opinion that a good frame building for this purpose might be built for \$2,000."

There was some talk of building the dockyard in the neighborhood of Warwick, and our representative in Congress wrote to George Champlin on the subject, which letter elicited the following reply:

"You wish my opinion respecting the place in the river that has been proposed for a dockyard, &c. I have not been at that particular place, and my ideas of a dockyard are imperfect, as I never saw one, therefore am not competent to determine on a proper place; but from the best information I have obtained, the place in the river is not as proper and convenient for that purpose as the place that has been mentioned to the Secretary on the Fort Island. The tide flows as much at the latter place as at the former, and the deep water, say . . . or . . . feet runs higher at the shore of Fort Island than it does at the place on the river, and it will be at all times much more convenient and easy to dock a ship at the island than to take her up the river into a cove, which in the winter is generally obstructed by ice. And as respects security against an attack of the enemy, I think a dock at Fort Island will have greatly the advantage. Protected as it is by the Forts erected and those contemplated, ships will not attempt to destroy it, and land forces cannot, unless the Island of

Rhode Island is possessed by the enemy. But it will not be difficult for two or three ships to pass up the west passage in the night and land on Warwick Neck, within a short distance of the dock, march and destroy it. That can be prevented, however, by keeping a body of men there to protect it. I do not mention these circumstances because I am anxious to have the dock in Newport, for I am confident that the advantages that would result to the town in an interested point of view would be overbalanced by the many disagreeable circumstances that would attend it. It is the opinion of many who are much better informed than I am that Fall River has greatly the preference to either of the other places for a dockyard and navy yard, on account of the fine stream that runs into the bay, which can be used to float a ship in and out of a dock, and also very useful in the yard for sawing by water, smith work, &c. And besides, the back country and up and down the bay on that side abounds with good ship timber.

I presume the honorable Secretary, before he determines on any place for a dock, will cause a full examination to be made by some persons who are acquainted with the business, and who have no interest in it except for the public good."

General Humphrey, in behalf of the government, wrote to Gibbs & Channing, making inquiry in regard to the "Mill Pond" for a dockyard, and asking on what terms it could be had. The "Mill Pond" was the Cove north of Long Wharf. To this letter they replied March 29, 1800:

"Sir:—We received your favor of the 28th inst., and in reply advise that the Mill Pond is the property of the Town, but are confident that it would readily grant it to the United States on their own terms if a navy yard should be established here. We have conversed with some of our most influential characters, and they are of the same opinion. We have therefore not deemed it necessary to convene the town specially for this purpose, which must be done for their determination. Should this port be concluded on for a dockyard, we will apply to the Town for the grant of the pond, and doubt not in obtaining it to satisfaction.

A survey of the island on which Fort Wolcott is erected was taken by Major Tinsard and sent to the War Office; also one was given to Mr. Sayer when he was here. If you will inquire at the War Office the survey will doubtless be found, but if not, we will have one taken immediately on your advice."

The above met with a favorable reply, but nothing conclusive was reported. General Humphreys stopped in Newport for a short time and made a hurried visit to the proposed site of the dockyard. After his departure George Champlin wrote to our representatives in Congress:

"Mr. Humphreys, on his return to Philadelphia, was at Newport for a few hours; but it was by accident that he stopped here. I am confident that his report will not be favorable for a dock in this town, as he is impressed with the opinion that the harbor is not defensible. His observations, I thought, were more to that point than to the convenience for a dock; but I presume the Secretary will not rely so much on his own opinion, as respects the defense of our harbor, as upon the judgment of those more competent in the business of fortifications, and Mr. Humphreys, I believe, thinks a dock would be more secure up the bay; but if the harbor is possessed by an enemy, of what use can a dock be in any part of the bay?"

There has been, a few days past, a Mr. Semore, from the eastward, sounding our harbor. He says Brenton's Cove is by far the best place he has seen. He has visited the place up the river. Mr. Semore is the person lately from Europe who is casting shot for the navy. He has examined all the docks in Europe."

April 26th, 1800, Gibbs & Channing wrote to General Humphreys:

"Sir:—We have received your favor of ye 9th and, agreeable to your request, we have made application to the town for the pond you referred to, and we now have the pleasure to enclose their vote granting the same, which we presume will be satisfactory. The committee to whom the application was referred informs us that there is about 12 acres of the Cove belonging to the Town. The conditions in the vote, that the flowing and ebbing of the tide should not be obstructed, was inserted in consequence of the water being stagnant and offensive to the inhabitants in that part of the town adjacent to it, when dammed up.

Previous to the receipt of your favor, Major Tinsard was here; we inquired of him respecting a plan of the island and harbor; he informed us that he had deposited one copy with the Secretary of the Navy and that he had one; that if you will apply to him he will furnish it and can give you every information, as it was taken by surveys made by him."

The following was the resolution adopted at a town meeting held at the State House, April 21st, 1800, per warrant:—

"Upon the verbal report of the committee appointed to consider of the propriety of conveying to the United States the right and title the Town have in and to the Cove, so called, it is voted and resolved that the town hereby grant to the United States, on their establishing a dock at this port, and so long as said dockyard shall continue, the free use of all that part of the Cove for the purpose of docking timber, on the condition that the flowing and ebbing of the tide shall not be obstructed."

### QUERIES.

10285. BAULSTONE.—Who was Elizabeth, wife of William Baulstone. She was born 1597 and died May 15, 1683. They had a daughter Elizabeth who married John Coggeshall. When did William Baulstone come to America? He was made a freeman in Boston Oct. 10, 1630. He was also one of the nineteen original settlers of Acquitneck.—F. G. S.

10286. GIBSON.—Whom did William Gibson marry for his first wife? He was born 1838 and died Mar. 12, 1817. They had two children, daughter and child, whether this was their names or not I do not know. Daughter was married to — Harris. Was there any issue?—G. E.

10287. HOLT.—Who was Rebecca Holt who married to Ichabod West? Aug. 12, 1736.—G. E.

## Newport's War Mayor

## FOR CONGRESS FIRST DISTRICT



## Newport's War Mayor

# CLARK BURDICK

## REPUBLICAN NOMINEE

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**60 Less rent price**

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**WOODBURY UPRIGHT**  
**PIANO, No. 41195**  
(Beautiful Mahogany Case)

Was received from the factory on July 3, and rented on July 9, and is now back in our store and will be sold for

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just because it has been rented about 2 months.— SEE IT.

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**TO NEW YORK**

FALL RIVER LINE

Lv. Long Wharf daily at 7:30 P. M. Tickets, etc., at 16 Franklin St., or Ticket Office on the Wharf

**NEW ENGLAND STEAMSHIP LINES**

10288. BIGLEY.—Capt. John Bigley died Aug. 12, 1843, aged 74 yrs. Can anyone tell me who he was, and if he was married what his wife's name was, also the names of any children.—G.

10289. VERNON.—George R. Vernon was the son of William T. Vernon and Sophia E. Reid Vernon, who were married Oct. 18, 1834. Sophia Reid was the daughter of Edward Reid. Wanted: the parentage of William T. Vernon.—L.

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**HENRY N. GIRARD**

Lafayette, R. I.

Probate Court of the City of Newport,

October 18th, 1918.

Estate of Richard Donohoe

INQUEST in writing is made by Elizabeth V. Donohoe, of said Newport, widow of Richard Donohoe, late of said Newport, deceased, intestate, that she or some other suitable person may be appointed Administrator of the estate of said deceased, and said request is received and referred to the Fourth day of November next, at ten o'clock A. M., at the Probate Court Room, in said Newport, for consideration; and it is ordered that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week, in the Newport Mercury.

10-19 DUNCAN A. HAZARD, Clerk.

### ADMINISTRATION NOTICE

Newport, October 19th, 1918. THE UNDERSIGNED hereby gives notice that he has been appointed by the Probate Court of the City of Newport, Administrator of the estate of MICHAEL CURRAN, late of said Newport, deceased, and has given bond according to law. All persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to file the same in the office of the clerk of said Court within six months from the date of the first advertisement hereof.

10-19 CATHELINE E. CURRAN, Administrator.

### ADMINISTRATION NOTICE

New Shoreham, R. I., October 13th, 1918. THE UNDERSIGNED hereby gives notice that he has been appointed by the Probate Court of the Town of New Shoreham, Administrator of the estate of LLOYD E. BALL, late of said New Shoreham, deceased, and has given bond according to law. All persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to file the same in the office of the clerk of said Court within six months from the date of the first advertisement hereof.

10-19 JOSIAH S. PECKHAM, JR., Administrator.

Probate Court of the Town of New Shoreham, R. I., October 7th, 1918.

Estate of Aleck Hoazman

J. M. GRUMMET, of Shreveport, Louisiana, a notary public and Executor of the last will and testament of ALECK HOAZMAN, late of Shreveport, in the parish of Caddo, Louisiana, which will was proved and allowed by the Court of Probate within and for said Parish of Caddo, State of Louisiana, presents a copy of said last will and testament, and copy of the Probate thereof, under the seal of said Court of Probate, and in writing requests that the same be filed and recorded in the registry of said Court, according to law, and that letters of administration with the will annexed may be granted to Aylsworth Brown, of Providence, R. I., upon said estate in Rhode Island, said deceased leaving estate in the State of Rhode Island and in said Town of New Shoreham, whereon said will may operate; and said copies and request are received and referred to the Fourth day of November at two o'clock P. M., at the Probate Court Room, in said New Shoreham for consideration; and it is ordered that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week, in the Newport Mercury.

10-19-21 EDWARD P. CHAMPLIN, Clerk.

Probate Court of the City of Newport, October 11th, 1918.

Estate of Anastasia McMahon

otherwise known as Annie McMahon REQUEST in writing is made by Mary M. Corson, of said Newport, a creditor of the estate of Anastasia McMahon, otherwise known as Annie McMahon, late of said Newport, deceased, intestate, that she, or some other suitable person, may be appointed Administrator of the estate of said deceased, and said request is received and referred to the Twenty-eighth day of October instant, at ten o'clock A. M., at the Probate Court Room, in said Newport, for consideration; and it is ordered that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week, in the Newport Mercury.

10-12 DUNCAN A. HAZARD, Clerk.

### ADMINISTRATION NOTICE

Newport, October 5th, 1918. THE UNDERSIGNED, Executor of the last will and testament of JOSEPH A. DIGGLES, late of the City of Newport, deceased, which will has been admitted to probate by the Probate Court of the City of Newport, hereby gives notice that he has accepted said trust and has given bond according to law. All persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to file the same in the office of the clerk of said court within six months from the date of the first advertisement hereof.

10-5 RAYMOND J. DIGGLES.

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